The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,318.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Mahratta, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 31st August, at noon.

	August.		September.
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Negapatam	10
„	Sept.		
„ Carwar	2	„ Pondicherry	11
„ Mangalore	3	„ Madras	13
„ Cannanore	4	„ Cocanada	15
„ Calicut	5	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Beypore	6	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Cochin	7	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Tuticorin	8	„ False Point	18
„ Colombo	7	Arrives Calcutta	19
„ Galle	8		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed the same day in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

The undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for Books from England, and to resume generally the business of the above Firm. A fresh supply of Books, Stationery, &c., is shortly expected. All orders to be addressed to

CHESSON and WOODHALL,
Booksellers, Stationers, &c.,
Hummum Street.
JANE WOODHALL,
Bombay, 9th August, 1869. Sole Partner.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed List, the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

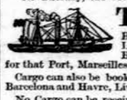
Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versâ*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 31st August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, (1,220 tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain C. A. White, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 30th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
24th August, 1869.

STEAM SHIP MAGDALA, having arrived

with Cargo ex-ROSETTE 17th, and MEMPHIS 24th July, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their goods at the Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 25th August, 1869.

LIBERATED AFRICAN SLAVES.—A

large batch of manumitted SLAVES having arrived from Aden, the undersigned will be glad to receive and consider APPLICATIONS from GENTLEMEN who may be willing to EMPLOY and PROVIDE for THEM.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Mazagon Police Office, 25th August, 1869.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the

firm of BARMULL BHEEMA and BHARMULL BHEEMA, are requested to communicate within FOURTEEN days from this date with the undersigned. After examining the Accounts, payments will be made. No claims will be admitted after the Partnership Accounts are closed.

BHARMULL BHEEMA & Co.

Chuckla Bazaar, 25th August, 1869.

B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Undersigned is

prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 40 tons of COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered in Bombay in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Storekeeper during the next six months.

Tenders should be sent in, addressed to undersigned, and accompanied by a sealed sample of the Oil, before the 5th September.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Company's Offices, Fort, 23rd August, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY, by small Contracts, of ARCH STONES for Bridges and Culverts on the South East Extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Conditions of Contracts, forms of Tenders, and description of Stone, &c., may be learned by applying at the Resident Engineer's Office, Poona.

Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office in Bombay up to 20th September next.

The undersigned does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th Aug. 1869.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE PIECE

of LAND at MAHIM, behind the Hussalee Tank and between G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I Railways.

On SATURDAY, the 4th September, at 4 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th September, 1867, by order of the mortgagee, Gungabace, widow of the late Cassinath Atmaramjee Nayeek, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Junardhun Atmaramjee Humbeed—All those three pieces or parcels of LAND or FORAS GROUND, situate at Mahim, near the Hussalee Tank, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Foras Ground under No. 533, and now standing on the name of the said Junardhun Atmaramjee, under Nos. 214 and 215, containing by admeasurement 216 Bungas of thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the G. I. P. Railway Road, on or towards the west by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Road and pieces of land belonging to other different persons, on or towards the south by a footpath or water way of the Tank of Hunsalee, on or towards the north by the salt batty grounds belonging to Doming Gome Allenachar and Sinor Manuel Souza.

All the three pieces will be sold in one lot.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, at No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

653rd EDITION.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

PIANOFORTE,

Newly Enlarged and Improved;

CONTAINING

ALL THE REQUISITE PRECEPTS AND EXAMPLES ON RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC, FINGERING, &c.,

AND ILLUSTRATED BY

144 Exercises,
70 Preludes and Favourite Airs,
12 Chants,

AND

Full Vocal pieces, with Piano Accompaniment;
Embracing also four new exercises composed expressly for this edition,

AND

Additional Valuable Lessons selected and arranged from the works of all the Great Masters.

Price Rupees 3.

SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

AIRY TOP FLOOR in Meadow Street to

LET, consisting of Five Rooms, Bath-room, and Cook-room, suitable for Bachelors, a Family, or Office. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Palmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with of without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Wadings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1869-70.

Patron.

His Excellency Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

Vice Patrons.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD COUCH,
The Lord BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

President.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.

Vice Presidents.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD,
The Hon'ble A. H. CAMPBELL.

Members of Committee.

C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S., R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D., George Foggo, Esq., Rev. W. Maule, M. Mull, Esq., W. Nicol, Esq., W. Paris, Esq., T. F. Tunnell, Esq., A. Steinacker, Esq.

Treasurer.—H. E. Astley, Esq.

Joint Secretaries.

H. S. Bostock and A. Wake, Esqs.

Terms of Subscription.

Performing Members:
Rs. 20 per annum ... ...Tickets transferable.
Ordinary Members:
Rs. 20 9 an. entitling the holder to one seat ...
Rs. 30 9 an. entitling the holder to two seats... } Tickets not
Rs. 35 9 an. entitling the holder to three seats. } transferable.
Rs. 40 9 an. entitling the holder to four seats..)

Members who have signified their intention of subscribing will oblige by paying the amount due to the Treasurer.

Ladies and Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be kind enough to send in their names without delay to the Honorary Secretaries.

H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
A. WAKE, }

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NOTICE TO PERFORMING MEMBERS.

The FIRST PRACTICE MEETING of the Society will be held in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, 2nd September, at a quarter past 5 P.M., and will last for about one hour.

The Music for practice will be shortly announced.

The Committee have made arrangements for a Musical Director for the Season.

The Committee trust that both Ladies and Gentlemen will assist in promoting the success of the Society by attending regularly at the Practices.

The dates decided upon for future Practice Meetings will be duly advertised.

A. WAKE, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
H. S. BOSTOCK, }

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The above Society issues Policies of Assurance on the lives of Naval and Military Officers, when not at sea nor engaged in active service, at the same rates of premium as are charged to Civilians.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—A MEETING of the POLICY-HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, at No. 12 Rampart Row, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of taking such steps as may be deemed advisable for protecting the interest of the concerned.

MANISTY & HURRELL.

23rd August, 1869.

APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3½ o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July last.

II. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, who retires by rotation.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant until after the Meeting. REMINGTON & Co.,

Bombay, 19th August, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—ALLIANCE SPINNING COM-

PANY (Limited).—The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Hoorjee & Co. (Agents), No. 1 Church Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, 1869, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Auditors' Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1869.

To declare a Dividend for the last half year ending 30th June, 1869.

To appoint Agent or Agents in room of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Hoorjee & Co. resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVAKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th instant, to the day of the Meeting, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 11th August, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION

COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 30th day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes :—

To receive Accounts to 30th June, 1869.
To receive Directors' Report.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 30th August, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, IN-

VESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—At a Meeting of Directors, held on the 31st July 1869, it was resolved that in terms of clause 14 of the Articles of Association a CALL of Rs. 100 per share be made payable on the 1st day of September next at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing Resolution, Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED PER SHARE is made. Shareholders on the Calcutta Register are to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into the National Bank of India, Limited, at Calcutta, on the 1st day of September next, and Shareholders on the Bombay Register are to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into the same Bank at Bombay on the same day.

The Bank's Receipt should be presented at the Registered Offices in Calcutta and Bombay respectively, with the Share Certificates, for the enfacement thereon, of the payment of the Call.

ROSE & Co.,
Calcutta, 31st July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation—Messrs. Ogilvy and Wilkins.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration; and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this date to 31st instant.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having any

CLAIMS on the ESTATE of the late Captain B. J. BONNOR, R.A., are requested to send them to me for adjustment without delay.

H. L. ELLAS, Captain R. A.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Deolalee, 19th August, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING

CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Shilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, 26th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator,
WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have CAN-

CELLED the PARTNERSHIP of two of our Partners named KESSOWJEE LUDHA and DEAVEJEE SHEAVEJEE, by our own wish from 18th July, 1869; therefore if any person or persons do any sort of transaction with the said Kesseojee Ludha and Deavejee Sheavejee in our name from above-mentioned date the risk will be on themselves, and we are not responsible for same.

NUTHOO MOORARJEE.

TENDERS will be received by the Superin-

tendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., from parties wishing to SUPPLY a STEAMER, not under 700 tons, for three months certain, or such further period as she may be required, for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the relief of Troops this season. Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

2. Ventilation to be laid and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the owners.

3. Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such Water Casks and Tanks as may belong to the Vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

4. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, and ready for final survey by the 15th proximo.

5. The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information for parties tendering.

6. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be re-

ceived up to 1 o'clock P.M., of MONDAY the 6th September next, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the HARBOUR and PILOTAGE BOARD.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c."

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the Tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Lighthouse, Signal Station, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments, as required by the Indenting Officers.

Estimated schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned; but the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of Tenders and other information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Separate Tenders will also be received up to the above date for the supply of Coal on similar conditions. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Coal."

SAMUEL A. GLIDDON,
Acting Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping

and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, ntinance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

25th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words

and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen.....	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk.....	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy.....	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino.....	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped.....	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose.....	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped.....	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarring, &c., per pair.....	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants.....	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped.....	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains.....	8½
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts.....	10
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible.....	10
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts.....	60 to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts.....	45
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs.....	55 „ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each..	7 „ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotten Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Rivetted Hinges, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20 to	32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus.....	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags.....	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags.....	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags.....	5	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ..... per pair...	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape..... Tall.....	19	0
	Jerome			
	Canfab			
	Isis	Drab	7	8
	Derby	and		
	Worthing	Black		
	Brighton			
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape..... Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall..... per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	0
BADHAM'S	Regent.....	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian.....	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace.....	3	0
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service.....	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every quisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. With patent 'inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.

Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to	30
do. do. chased.....	15	„	30
do. do. enameled..	16	„	30
Gold Sleeve Links.....	18	„	30
do. Shirt Studs.....	14	„	30
do. Collar Studs.....	8	„	10
do. Scarf Rings.....	10	„	15
do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties.....	10	„	30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.

Damask Napkins of all sizes .. Damask Table Cloths to dine four to twenty	12½	to	25
Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs ...	12	„	20
Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border,.....	6½	„	16½
Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty.....	30		

BADHAM and Company,
Apollo House. ndian Hosiers. Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have

commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.
ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

BULL & Co.,

TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,
PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS,
2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announ-

cing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.

2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.

3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 20 per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.

4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art. Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

A. ALLAN, TAILOR and OUTFITTER,

has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected and manufactured expressly o his order; and from the superior quality of texture, and the atest novelty, he begs to assert that they cannot be excelled. He respectfully invites his constituents and the public in general to judge for themselves :—

Exhibition West of England Broad Cloths.
Superfine Scarlet Black and Blue Broad Cloths.
Black, Blue, Oxford Mixture, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
New Pattern colored Cotton and Linen Drills.
Diamond Quiltings, Black and White Silk Vestings.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits.....				Rs. 35
Do.	do.	do.	Double Breasted Coats...	„ 18
Do.	do.	do.	Trousers	„ 12

UNIFORMS, NEW REGULATION.

New Infantry and Staff Corps Belts.
New Regulation Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Hosiery of every description.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

Scotch Plaids, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Solid Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, Black and Drab, made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. Cash price, Drab Rs. 35; Black Rs. 30. For measurement, send size of chest and eight.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay A. ALLAN.

NOTICE.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY,

CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and

Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady with some slight change. Brokers are engaged in settling large time-bargains.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.c	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	697½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,920
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	225
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210-
13,5.8	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,496	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,0 0	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1615
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1000
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	205
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1185
5,000	2,000	1,000	Nil	Fort Canning	200

* For cash.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,300
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	785
800	500	125	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1500
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	600
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1275
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1,290

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200 pc	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
250	3,000	850	200 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
...	12,000	11,000	1750 do.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
200	2,000	all	600 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,325
200	500	all	100 do.	Do. New	980
700	2,000	all	1000 do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,400
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,000
300	2,000	1,800	100 pc	Franzji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	6,000	all	425 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,550
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	575
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'd'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	215

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	30 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	30
25	13th ...	Do. China	5
200	25 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	4 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '68	Central Bank	5
...	...	East India Bank's	15 –16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	6 May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	6 Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	490
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 to 100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	216

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent	109
Four per cent	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103½
Do. Do. Market Rate	102½ to 102¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 16-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 196-10
Bar Silver	,, 15-1
Gold Leaf	,, 16
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 196-9-
Australian Gold	,,

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 25.

Thompson, Ensign, 108th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Davies, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Nusgur.
Strut, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on sick leave, from Canara.
Comyn, Captain, 4th Rifles N. I., on leave, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 25.

Tandy, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 24th August, 1869.

The following Medical arrangements are ordered :—

Assistant Surgeon T. Seward, M.D., 50th Regiment, to the medical charge of the Artillery at Ahmednlad.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H. Moore, to do duty with the 50th.

Dr. Seward will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hunter is transferred from the Poona Division to Aden, and will proceed to join by the mail steamer leaving Bombay on the 31st instant.

Staff Assistant Surgeon P. W. Stafford, from Deolalee to Aden, proceeding by the first troop ship leaving Bombay for Suez.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Captain C. F. James to retain the Quarter Mastership on promotion.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to permit Assistant Surgeon A. Barry, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, to count as service for pension so much (not exceeding 18 months) of the sick leave to Europe granted him in Abyssinia, as it may be necessary for him to avail himself of.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is published for information and guidance :—

Staff Surgeon W. A. White, M. D., doing duty at Deolalee, transferred under instructions from the Horse Guards to this Presidency, is directed to proceed and do duty at Allahabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH AUGUST.

London ..	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ship Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 18s. 0d. to £0 19 6s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	,,
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	per bale.
	Sleuer Cotton	Rs. 10	per chest.
China ...	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	Nominal.
	Sailing Ships		
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Magdala [s]	Thompson	Suez, Aug. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Hartfell	Courtenay	Liverpool.
	Scoloo	Elsom	Cocanada.
	Victoria	Gregory	Bangkok.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Athena, Hutchinson, to Singapore.
Ship Onward, Hewitt, to Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Magdala, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Travancore, to China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
18	Pembrokshire	Wilson	Gopanlpore.
19	Surat [s]		Calcutta.
	Forfarshire	Gaggs	Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
18	Compta	Calcutta.
19	William Stuart	Hongkong.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period but may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Tuesday	Aug. 31	Saturday	Oct. 16
,,	Sept. 7	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 21	,,	Nov. 6
,,	Oct. 2	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 9	,,	,, 20

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 3rd Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Oct. 15
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 29
,,	Oct. 1	,,	Nov. 12

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Nov. 26
,,	Oct. 1	,,	Dec. 24
,,	,, 29		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

7th September.	6th November.
9th October.	4th December.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Aug. 31st.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Sept. 2rd.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice :—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Sewoor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banchy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 (noon) to 5 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

HARINGTON—August 9th, at Vizianagrum, Major F. H. Harington, Wing Officer 33rd Regiment N. I., (Cadre 22nd L. I.)

MASKELL—August 15th, at Vepery, Madras, Ernest Edgar, aged 8 years and 4 months, son of the late John Maskell, Esq., of Madras.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1869.

OUR local contemporary has made several notable discoveries respecting the mental qualities of Russian public writers. He has just learnt, apparently, that "our brethren of the north are not without insight," but it required the Commons debate on Central Asia, and the comments of one St. Petersburgh journal thereon, to bring this common-place home to the understanding of our contemporary. Nevertheless, he thinks that "sober-minded Russian politicians" will be made as uneasy by the success of the Peshawur Fair and the extension of the railway to Kotree as if we had adopted the insane course of sending "an army of observation to the Oxus." Really this is a great revelation, and the public ought to be grateful for the consolation it must afford. The sort of "insight" here displayed by our contemporary is surpassed in another passage where he tells us that the Russian journalists "will have better judgment than to imitate some of our own writers and will not be likely to charge us with designs on the Caucasus and Tashkend." This is either incorrect or unintelligible: incorrect, if it be meant that any English writer ever accused the British Government of designs on the Caucasus and Tashkend; and unintelligible on any other supposition. Perhaps our contemporary would write more clearly if he could only divest himself of the notion that he has a monopoly of "insight" into the Central Asian question, and if he could reason himself into the belief that it is possible to state and weigh political and military facts without being either uneasy or alarmed.

The correspondent who hails from London, we presume, and whose criticisms occasionally adorn our contemporary's leading columns, is a writer of a higher and more instructive kind. He takes broad views and does not overlook the facts. We quote him against the teaching of our contemporary—though there are, even in that, signs of improvement which give hope of ultimate conversion. For instance, he has left off sneering at the fact that there is a Central Asian question; talks no more of "phantoms;" respects the exploits of the Russians and no longer calls them "pitiful." After a few more lessons we shall have, perhaps, the satisfaction of quoting, with approval, his comments and criticisms, and shall be able to hold him up as an example of the docility of human nature.

Of course, we do not suppose that he will believe us, but the constant fall of drops of common sense from London will, we fervently hope, prove effective. How, for example, can he resist the force of the statement, by his oracle, that "there is no necessity, *at present*, for an avowed Central Asian policy," but that "only few will be so rash as to declare that we shall never require one." The description of the progress of Russia and the efforts of both sides to improve communications; the diplomatic remarks on fostering "good feeling," and avoiding anything that may "*precipitate* a mutual defiance," followed by the sensible and illustrative statement that "the time must come when we must put aside *mere sentiment*, and make a compact to regard each other's interests," cannot fail to impress our contemporary and produce, let us hope, good fruit in time. Nor can he evade the force of that paragraph in which the notion of constituting a neutral zone between us and Russia is so admirably packed off to the limbo of vanity. Considerations like the following must penetrate and enlighten, and we shall see their effect, perhaps, two or three months hence. "The object of all our endeavours," says the letter-writer who contributes the sense to our contemporary's columns, "and of the endeavours of Russia likewise, is to forestall each other in the markets of Central Asia—a commercial struggle which presages a political contest. It will, I presume, be allowed that there cannot be two influences in Central Asia without the one being impaired by the other." And he proceeds to show how the approximation of frontiers will agitate and disturb the minds of our native subjects and affect the stability of each government. "In making advances towards our Empire, the Russian Government will doubtless bear this in mind." You see there is now no question about Russian progress—it is admitted. And the remark is followed by sentences having the ring of true metal—how soon shall we hear it in the leading columns! "We are first comers," says the correspondent, "and ours is an old established Empire in India. We cannot suffer the balance of our power to be shaken; if it is, we shall have to readjust it, and, as in all treatment of disease, we shall have not alone to allay the symptoms of the evil but to remove their cause. We are strong enough to bear with much, but our own interests, and those of millions of our Indian subjects who place their confidence in us, demand protection." All this is sound from the restricted point of view, nor is it injured by the restricted point of view—it is the antidote to the bane exhibited in the same columns. The writer hopes for the best, draws largely on the moderation of statesmen; but we have no doubt that his hope would be fainter were he to take a larger view and criticise the whole situation. So far as he goes, we quote him as evidence against our own contemporary's own notions; and without, of course, endorsing everything he says, reprint his remarks with considerable satisfaction.

THERE is one point in the supersession controversy which does not appear to have been sufficiently dwelt on. The method of promotion, up to the rank of colonel, prevailing in the Royal Army is one of perpetual supersession. An ensign, too poor to purchase, is superseded by a more fortunate comrade; and the process is repeated all up the list, by a series of leaps from rank to rank over the heads of the poor. The facility which money affords, the golden ladder which the State has set up, naturally brings many officers very rapidly into the command of regiments when a few years of authority lands them on the list of colonels. Nor is this all. Every young gentleman who obtains a commission in the Guards supersedes all the ensigns in the Line regiments, for he reaches at a jump the army rank of lieutenant; and every time a step in promotion goes in a Guards regiment, all the men of the same regimental rank in the Line are superseded. Thus, promotion to regimental and army rank, in the purchase corps, depends very much on the officer himself; if he has money he goes upward, if he has none he remains behind. Of course there are the accidents of promotion like brevets and successions to death vacancies, but the rule is that the promotion of an officer depends upon his command of capital.

In the Indian army, and now in the Staff Corps, promotion did not, except so far as brevets lifted a man, depend on the man himself. Nothing but death or retirement made way for him, and he never went over the head of anybody. The promotion of the old Indian officer was very slow but certain if he lived and kept his health; and the rules of the Staff Corps have reduced promotion to a fixed certainty dependent, not on death or retirement, but simple power to live. Now, the promotion of the old Indian officer, save in exceptional times, was necessarily much slower than that of the Royal officer—we use the term, though inaccurate, solely for the sake of having a distinctive name. All the pet examples that may be culled from army lists cannot alter the law that promotion by seniority is slower than promotion by purchase.

Here is one of the anomalies by which the Royal officers seek benefit, including the Guards men, who rise by supersession. We are quite aware that other causes have contributed to cause supersession in practice—the chief being the formation of separate lists. The evil lies in the fact that the two armies were governed by radically different systems of promotion, that one naturally seeks to preserve all the advantages accruing from its own system, and desires to prevent the other from profiting by that curious result of amalgamation which has sent so many Indian colonels over the heads of the enraged Royals. We do not blame the latter. They believe in their system; they paid their money on the faith that it would be carried out, and they have a right to feel aggrieved, when, by a contract with others, the State leaves them in the lurch. But we do blame the State for the needless overthrow of the old Indian army, and for the chance-medley of institutions by which, at odd times and by fits and starts, knocking down here and patching there, the State set up its substitute for the well-organized and effective force that might have succeeded the wreck of 1857. Prince Albert may have done a great deal of good, but we question whether his rash and imperious interference with the Indian army did not more than compensate for all the benefit he conferred on art and science. On his great monument should be inscribed—"He destroyed the old military institutions of India, and built up no new institutions that can be durable."

IT is most probable that the successor of Brigadier-General Pratt in the command of the Poona Brigade will be Colonel Addison.

CAPTAIN FILGATE, Military Secretary, and Major Hicks, of Lord Napier's Staff, will receive Sir Augustus Spencer on his arrival at Bombay.

MAJOR-GENERAL ADAMS, who is about to leave for England, does not intend to remain any longer than may be necessary to recruit his health. No fresh appointment, therefore, will be made in regard to the Mhow division. The Major-General will resume it on his return.

A NUMBER of Frenchmen and other foreigners, who arrived by the Magdala from Suez, proceed, we believe, to Persia, to be engaged there in connection with some railway project.

WE learn from the Madras press of the death at Vizianagram on the 9th instant of Major Edward Herbert Harington, wing officer, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, and formerly of the 2nd European Light Infantry. He entered the army in February 1844, was transferred to the Staff Corps in 1868, and was appointed wing officer of the 23rd in November 1865.

THE "Indian Daily News" has got soon over its "contempt." The charge, as our readers are aware, was brought by the Advocate General at Calcutta, in consequence of the publication of a letter regarding the alleged dacoit named Sheppard, of a nature likely to prejudice the case. It appears that on Tuesday, the day fixed for the hearing of the contempt case, the editor appeared and gave explanations, leaving the Court to deal with the matter as it deemed just. The Advocate General Cowie pressed for punishment; but the Court contented itself with inflicting a fine of fifty rupees.

WE observe that the ship Forfarshire arrived at Madras last Thursday morning from Sydney with 102 horses. The vessel left Sydney on the 7th of July last.

THERE is a rumour at Madras that Mr. G. S. Forbes, Member of the Board of Revenue, is to be the next Provisional Member of Council there. It had been thought the appointment lay between Mr. J. D. Sim and the present Chief Secretary.

RUMOUR, a very dangerous creature, has all sorts of scandals regarding our late race meeting; let us hope that difficulties will be arranged and all be well.—*Bangalore Herald.*

A PERSIAN ENVOY, of rank, to the Court of Shere Ali, lately arrived at Herat, and was, on reference having been made by the Governor of that place, directed by Shere Ali to be sent on to Cabul with all due honour.—*Mofussilite.*

WE ("Bangalore Herald") hear it stated that Dr. McCully, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, intends to move the Judicial Commissioner to grant a new trial in the case of Donaldson *vs.* McCully—on what grounds we are at a loss to imagine. The assault on Donaldson and the circumstances connected with the case were admitted, and hence the magistrate had no alternative but to dispose of it summarily.

THE report of the Stud Commission, which was laid before Lord Mayo about ten days ago, is spoken of as ably exhaustive of the important subjects with which it deals. The President and Members of the Commission remain at Simla to furnish to Government any further information in connection with the subject of their inquiry, that may be demanded of them.—*Mofussilite.*

THE "Madras Times" is glad to learn that it is in contemplation to change the uniform of native troops, and that, in Bengal, the zouave jacket will be issued as the clothing of 1870-1871, and adds—"We shall probably follow suit in this presidency; at least it is to be hoped so, for the Madras sepoy is a very ridiculous and outlandish figure in his present hideous uniform, which is unbecoming to his person and to his complexion, and further, we think, injurious to his health."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 17TH AUGUST.

The Official Gazette of St. Petersburg announces the suppression of the Khirgiz rebellion.

LONDON, 20TH AUGUST.

The King of Prussia has received the (Catholic) Bishop of Bombay, and has presented a considerable sum to a German college.

The Albert Life Assurance Company has suspended payment in London. A provisional liquidator has been appointed.

LONDON, 24TH AUGUST.

The Bishop of Winchester has resigned.

A company has started to lay a light cable from Ceylon to China and Australia—the first section is to be from Ceylon to Penang.

LONDON, 19TH AUGUST, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

Fair Dhollera and Oomrawutee, June shipment, 11d.

The Bank of England Returns, for the week ending 19th August, show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes..£11,250,000 Inc. £375,000.

Bills discounted..£13,750,000 Dec. £750,000.

Cash .....£21,000,000 doubtful.

At the Periodical Biddings to-day for Government Bills on India £311,000, were allotted to Calcutta and £13,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10⅞d. Tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. receive 39 per cent. above in full.

The rate of discount has been reduced to 2½ per cent.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAGDALA FROM SUEZ.

THE steam ship Magdala, Captain Thomson, arrived from Suez at 9 P.M. on Tuesday night. She left Suez on the night of the 12th, and Aden (where she was detained nearly 24 hours, taking in 350 liberated slaves) on the night of the 18th instant. The following is a list of her passengers :—

Messrs. Denton, Showell and McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. De Souza, Messrs. Barker, Thompson, Weinstein, Ter Malcasian, Laufer, M. Baurrelier, Bayard, Lamarque, Blanchet, Tonè, De la Concorde, Mordicai, Rubino, Mohlaf, Sebastian, Fernandez, four deck passengers, and 350 manmuited slaves from Aden.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECEPTION OF SIR AUGUSTUS SPENCER.

APPENDED is an extract from District Orders, by Brigadier-General T. Stock, Commanding the District, dated Bombay 25th August 1869 :—

"With reference to G. G. O. No. 588 of the 11th instant, Lieutenant-General Sir Augustus Spencer, K.C.B., being expected by the next mail steamer, the whole of the troops in garrison, will be in readiness to parade in 'full dress' (weather permitting) on the arrival of the Lieutenant-General.

"Should the mail be signalled before 7 A.M. or between 3 and 6 P.M., the 1-23rd Foot will furnish a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, under the command of a captain, with band and regimental colour in full dress, to proceed to the Apollo Bunder on the signal guns being fired.

"Should it be after 7 A.M. the detachment of the 2nd Grenadiers will furnish the guard of honour under the command of Major Milford, and the 22nd Regiment N. I.—the band and colour.

"A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the landing of Lieutenant-General Sir A. Spencer, K.C.B.

"All officers of the garrison are requested to attend at the Apollo Bunder to receive the Lieutenant-General (patrol coats).

"The Brigade Major will intimate the hour and manner in which the troops will parade, if required to do so.

"By Order,
"T. S. WARDEN, Major,
"Brigade Major.'

TALAJA TEKRI.

THE following native account, translated from the *Gujarata Shalapatra*, forms a not uninteresting sequel to the "Notes on Somnath, Girnar, &c." The amusing paragraph towards the end of it, respecting the capture and transfer of Talaja from the Kolis to Bhavanagar, represents the current local tradition :—

The hill at Talaja was anciently called by the Sanskrit name of *Talugiri*, but it is now known as the *Tekri* of Talaja. Its height is about 250 feet above the level of the country, and on it are some pretty temples of the Shravaks. From a distance its appearance is striking.

There are two paths from Talaja to the hill; the one passing through the town being that used by the people. Proceeding along this a short distance, and ascending the slope of the hill there is a Tamarind tree, and near it a cave in a ruinous condition. Over this there is another as an upper storey. It is divided into seven apartments arranged like those of regimental barracks. Their fronts are cut out of the rock but are now ruined. A little to the west of the Tamarind tree there is a large cave called the *Ebhal Mandapa* of spacious dimensions,—about 12 cubits high and 48 cubits square. The sides, back, and roof are all of solid rock, and the front, though now entirely open, has been divided by columns hewn on of the rock,—now destroyed. To the west of this large cave are two small ones and a well or tank. The tradition connected with the Ebhal Mandapa is, that there once lived at *Wala* a king named Ebhal, who performed the marriage ceremonies (*kanyadana*) of his daughter here; and for the preparation of the accompanying feasts so much *ghi* was necessary, which two Vanias, named Ranka and Vanka, entered into a contract to supply. This *ghi* was conveyed to the hill by a drain constructed through the town and was filled into the tank just mentioned, whence it is still called the Well of Ghi—*(Ghi-no Kuoj)*.

Those above this are called the Caves of *Mor-Medi* (Peacock's Floors) probably from the many peafowl that roost there. The path leading to them lies past the Ebhal Mandapa but it is very dangerous. To the west there are others called the Caves of Chambeli,—the *Chambeli* (or Jessamine) creeper growing about them. They are clean and below them there is a tank. Through one of them we pass into the *bhongarna*, or cell of *Bhulaeani*, very dark within, and with many hollows frequented by porcupines, &c. A little to the east is the Cave of *Khodiyar*, and beside the path leading to it is a tank of excellent water—partly the accumulation of the rains and partly derived from springs, which lasts throughout the year. On the wall opposite the entrance into this cave is carved an image of Khodiyar Mata, and in a cell near it is a Mahadeva. In this cell an Atit Bawa lives at present who has a *sidhun*, or allowance of daily food, from the Bhavanagar Darbar, at an annual cost of perhaps Rs. 200.

At some distance southward from this cave there is a stone with a small hole in it, which, when sucked, produces a bubbling noise like that of a *hooka*: it goes by the name of *Chusio-Pano* (sucking-stone). People do not know whether this sound is owing to water in the hole or not.

Near the Tamarind tree, mentioned above, there is a flight of built steps leading up the hill. Up these we come to a small cave called the shop of Ranka and Vanka, and still farther up to a cell called the School of Narasingha Mehta, in which there is now an image of Hanuman. A little higher up is a large cave on the right hand, called the *Bhongarna* of *Derani Jethani*,* having seven or eight cells in it, and two tanks—one on each side. At a short distance from this cave is a gate between which and the *Khadaki* or enclosure above it, and opposite the gate, there are two caves and a *War* in the form of a tank. These caves are called *Hathia-Kod*, because, says tradition, elephants were formerly stabled there. Entering this *Khadaki*, we approach an open space or court where are six tanks together, and other two at a short distance—eight in all, which contain water all the year round. One of the six is wider than the others and has a pipal tree beside it. Through this tank, it is fabled, Narasingha Mehta used to go to Gopanath and return. At Gopanath there is a sort of cave with a window whence people say he came. Near this tank is a stone shaped like a *Kothi* or large cylindrical vessel,† left in excavating the cave: it is called the *Kothi* of *Annapa*—"the storehouse of wealth" and is believed to contain great riches. There is here also a small piece of land in which the Shravaks cultivate Jessamine, Pomegranate, and Dolar plants.

Near the road leading to the temples by this open space there is a place consecrated to *Datar*, whom the Musalmans hold in superstitious veneration. Inside the court of the Jaina temple there is a level pavement of large stone slabs, and the temple is paved with marble and contains an image of *Sacha Deva*, beneath which there is an inscription running thus—

"Samvat 1437 (A. D. 1380), Monday, the 11th of Vaishakh vada. May Mulu and Kamisha, sons of the Vaishya Kshimabhai Kshimashi, by caste a Malivala, prosper! So be it."

The *pratishtha* or consecration of the image took place at this date, but in after times, from the influence and tyranny of the Muhammadan Kings, the image was buried in a cellar, where it was discovered about eighty years ago when digging the foundations of a house of a local Brahman, and it was again consecrated on the completion of the temple here by a Sheth of Randhanapur in 1814 A.D. To the east of the temple are six small shrines, and near it is a guard room where four sipahis of the Bhavanagar Darbar are always stationed to guard it at night. There is a stair from this temple up to the summit of the hill.

Going up to the top of the *tekri* there is what is called a *Chaumukh* temple upon it, containing a *chaumukh*, or four-faced image, and beneath it is this inscription—

"Sunday, the 13th of Maghavada, in the year S. 1877 (A.D. 1820), the *pratishtha*, or consecration ceremonies, of this Chaumukh is performed by Krajibai, wife of Basigar Masalia Ganeshadan Singhji of Randhanapur, a Shrimali by caste"

At the north-west corner of this temple there is an old round built pillar called the *dauda

BOMBAY.

The Deccan Horticultural Exhibition is postponed, on account of the backwardness of the season.—*Deccan Herald.*

Police Court Poor-box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges receipt of one rupee from "Anonymous" for the use of the poor-box.

Mails for the Persian Gulf.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Bushire and Bussora, per s. s. Burmah, on the 26th August (to-day) at 9 A.M.

The Obstruction in Medow Street.—Yesterday four natives were fined Rs. 10 each by Mr. Nana Morojee for causing an obstruction of the thoroughfare in Medow Street.

The Envoy of Bokhara visited His Excellency the Governor at Gunneh Khind on Monday afternoon last. A guard of honour under a native officer, was in attendance to receive the Envoy.—*Deccan Herald.*

Theft from the R. C. College.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Jacka Francis was sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks for stealing seven boards from the Roman Catholic College.

Parsee Matrimonial Court.—We understand that the President of the Parsee Matrimonial Court has framed new rules for the conduct of business in the Court, and that they will shortly be published in the *Government Gazette.*

The Charge against the Executors of Goculdass Tripall.—This case, which we reported yesterday, came on for further hearing before Mr. Connon yesterday, when Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Green appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Scoble for Dwarkadass Vussonjee. The case was adjourned till next—the magistrate expressing his opinion that as yet there had been nothing to affect the character of the defendants. Our report is held over.

Poona Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition.—The central committee of the "Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition 1869," desire it to be intimated to officers commanding batteries and battalions, that they are prepared to meet half the travelling expenses to and from Poona of all competitors for the "Assault of Arms" at the coming Exhibition, the amount to be paid by the committee in the case of each regiment and battery to be limited to fifty rupees. The travelling expenses to consist only of the actual sums paid for railway, or other modes of travelling.—*Deccan Herald.*

The "Albert" Land Company.—The new "Back Bay Company," which it was proposed to form under the name of the "Albert Land Company," has come to nought. It was started on the basis of a proposed purchase of the assets of the old company for Rs. 13,00,000 and so sanguine were some people as to the out-turn, that before the shares of the new concern were out, they stood at a premium. The promoters have now withdrawn their offer to the liquidators of the old company, and its brief career is understood to have closed. It will be recollected that the offer of 13 lakhs was for the whole of the old company's assets. The land, &c., to be "developed" by the "Albert" was to cost 8 of those 13 lakhs; but the promoters hoped to find "flats" enough still in Bombay to yield them fifty per cent on their venture. It seems some folks have grown wiser.—*Times of India.*

ARRIVAL 350 FREED SLAVES AT BOMBAY.

On Tuesday last 350 freed slaves were brought to Bombay per the steamer Magdala. We learn that these men were captured on the coast at Africa by vessels of H. M.'s Navy, and were sent thence to Aden. They are now placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police, and some of them will be sent to the School of Industry at Nassick, while others will be given as servants to respectable gentlemen.

WHOLESALE THEFT FROM BOMBAY MERCHANTS.

A wholesale system of theft has just been brought to light by the detective force. For some time past several of the Bombay merchants have found that some of their piece-goods had been opened, part of the contents stolen, and the cases then refastened. They were at first doubtful whether the theft had been committed at the bunders here or in England; but information was given to the police and the detectives have been successful in bringing a number of culprits to justice for stealing piece-goods. Six callasses were on Tuesday brought before Mr. Connon and sentenced to be striped, and other four have been remanded till Friday on a charge of stealing from the cargo of the s.s. Ellora. The piece-goods belonged to Messrs Nicol & Co., Graham & Co., and McDonald, Tweedie, & Co.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A MOONIM.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon, before the Chief Magistrate, the charge brought by Hajee Abdool Sitar against Arab Ali for embezzlement of upwards of Rs. 20,055 was called. The information, it may be recollected, stated that defendant had been employed at Hadooda for the last twenty years as a moonim for the prosecutor's firm of Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed, which carries on business in Bombay, Hadooda, and other places; but that in consequence of him not coming to Bombay for the last three years with his books and papers as usual, the firm became suspicious of his dealings, and thereupon caused the books to be examined and the accounts of Arab Ali to be taken, whereupon it was found that he had misappropriated, fraudulently made use of, and embezzled the sum of 9,438 dlrs., equal to about Rs. 20,055. He had afterwards absconded from Hadooda; and there being no British Consul there, the prosecutor was unable to proceed against him till he heard that he was on his way to Bombay, when he got a warrant on 25th June for his apprehension. At the first hearing Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Judge for the defence; but yesterday the magistrate dismissed the case for want of prosecution, and awarded as costs Rs. 50, to be paid by complainant to defendant.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 16th August, to Saturday, 21st August, 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	4,823	8	0
House Rate	18,757	11	10
Municipal Certificate Tax	900	0	0
Police Rate	5,439	7	1
Lighting do.	5,402	1	6
Water do.	5,315	12	1
Halalcore Cess	5,394	8	5
Market Fees	830	11	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	493	8	0
Miscellaneous Fees	294	0	0
Fines and Penalties	222	1	0
Town Duties	5,400	0	0
Total Rs.	53,473	4	11

W. Maidment,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

REPORT OF RAIN FALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 23RD AUGUST 1869.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 16th August, to 9 A.M. Monday, 23rd August 1869.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. Month of August 1869. Mon. 16.	Tue. 17.	Wed. 18.	Thurs. 19.	Fri. 20.	Sat. 21.	Sun. 22.	Total for the week.	Fall of Rain from 1st January 1869.
Phase of the Moon.							O		
Observatory, Colaba.	·09	·67	·33		2·89	·28	·72	5·26	57·57
Town Gauge No. 1	·15	·61	1·18	1·37	·56	·13	·18	4·71	7·36
Hall " No. II	·09	·64	1·10	2·78	·51	·10	·13	4·75	4·75
European General Hospital, Fort George	·07	·55	1·50	3·95	·47	·11	·09	6·74	80·41
Esplanade Hos., 21st N. I.	·14	·56	1·47	1·68	·45	·25	·11	4·53	57·74
Byculla J. J. Hos.		·41	·78	3·25	1·10	·20	·29	6.47	68·04

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

The registration of rain-fall at the Town Hall commences as follows:—

Gauge No. 1 from the 2nd August and Gauge No. 2 from the 9th August 1869.

G. W. Terry,
Acting Secy. and Curator Victoria Museum.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A HINDOO GIRL.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Lumsdaine, Coroner of Bombay, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo girl, aged about three years, named Khetabace, whose dead body was found on the morning of the 30th instant near the railway overbridge at Bellasis Road.

Mukoond Geloo deposed—I am in the police. On the night of the 29th July last on duty near the Bellasis bridge, and about the morning, whilst walking on the side saw the body of the deceased lying by the road-side drain. I at once went to it, and it was dead, and that its feet had been off. It was lying on its back without any clothing or ornaments. I called another police sepoy and told him to remain there whilst I reported it to Inspector Goulden. The child's feet were picked up in the drain close alongside.

Poree, woman, the mother of the deceased girl, said—I am the wife of Dewoo Gunsee, and the deceased was our daughter. On the morning of the 29th July last, I left my rooms to go downstairs to draw water, and the child accompanied me. She then had on her neck a silver necklet and silver bangles on her ankles. The water-tap is in one corner on the ground floor; and whilst I was there the child sat at the foot of the stairs within sight. Having drawn water I went upstairs, and when I had put the vessel down in our room, the first at the head of the stairs on the left hand side, I called the child by name. Not receiving any answer, I went downstairs for her, but she was not there. I then raised an alarm. I could not have been absent more than two or three minutes. From the foot of the stairs where the child was sitting there is a passage leading to the street door, and two or three steps then lead to the street. The child had never been in the habit of playing in the street. From the time she was missed I never saw her alive again.

Dr. J. B. Lyon said—I am an Assistant Surgeon in H. M.'s Bombay [illegible] Analyser to Government, and live at Byculla. On the 30th of last I received from Dr. Gray, Coroner's Surgeon, a bottle containing viscera. I subjected the same analysis. I failed to discover any poison therein.

Dr. Gray, Acting Surgeon to the Coroner, and Surgeon, had made a *post mortem* examination deceased on the 30th ultimo. The body appeared to that of a child (female) about three years of age. external examination he found no marks of viol about the head, face, or neck, nor was any foreig found in the mouth or throat. The feet were cut off and had a shrivelled appearance. The bones of the leg had been cut through about one and a half inch above the ankle joint. A portion of the heel and heel bone had been cut obliquely off. The right foot was cut off at about the same height above the joint as the left. Witness did not find any blood site of the wounds, nor in the adjacent tissues. poison had been found in the stomach or other after careful analysis by Dr. Lyon, and as the ance of the wound was against the supposition from hemorrhage, witness was of opinion that dea was caused by suffocation, probably by smothering such mode of death being consistent with *post mort* appearances.

Verdict—"Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

SMALL CAUSE COURT—25TH AUGUST.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

Geminiano de Souza vs. Arthur Crawford, Municipal Commissioner for the City of B[illegible]

This action was brought to recover Rs. 780-14-4, being the amount of damage by plaintiff in consequence of the defendant having possessed him of a piece of land, which was conv to him by an indenture made between them and dated 5th October 1867.

Mr. Leathes represented the Commissioner; the plaintiff in person.

Mr. Leathes, on behalf of the Commissioner, asked for a postponement for a week with a view to an amicable settlement. The plaintiff, Mr. Leathes observed, was also willing to come to an amicable arrangement. The case was accordingly postponed until Wednesday, the 1st prox.

H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co. vs. S[illegible]ng Nuthmull.

Mr. Shamrao Pandoorang appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant in person.

The plaintiffs in this case brought an action on three promissory notes, one for Rs. 300 and two for Rs. 1,000 each, executed by the defendant on the 28th August 1868.

The defendant, who had been in jail, appeared in court, and admitted the debt, but expressed his inability to pay the amount in usual time. He asked therefore that it should be made payable by instalments. The plaintiff's attorney objected to this. The court gave verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount with costs, the same to be paid in eight days.

CENTRAL ASIAN POLICY.

We reprint the following letter addressed to the "Times of India" by "T. L.," not only because it is measured and sensible, but because it affords an admirable corrective to the mischievous teaching in which our contemporary sometimes indulges:—

"Sir,—It is to be hoped that the speech on Central Asia made in the House of Commons by Mr. Grant Duff has had as good an effect in India as it seems to have produced at St. Petersburg. The characteristic feature in the whole of the discussion was the delicacy with which the subject was handled. The kindly sentiment towards Russia (although it may be misinterpreted by some) is, under the present circumstances, the best element that can be introduced into this question, and this sentiment pervaded the utterances of the Prime Minister, the Under-Secretary for India and Sir Stafford Northcote. That there is no necessity at present for an avowed Central Asian policy is a self-evident fact, but few, I think, will be so rash as to declare that we shall never require one. Our own proceedings, exclusive of the activities of the Russians in various directions, lead to an opposite conclusion. Are we not now ourselves trying to open up a road towards Yarkand and Kashgar? Are we not endeavouring to draw nearer to Candahar, Cabul, and Balkh by constructing railways, to convey us and to advance our trade from Bombay and Kurrachee to various points on the Indus? And are we not encouraging the establishment of speedier communications with the Khanates of Central Asia through Asiatic Turkey and Persia? Russia is doing the same. She has already made an advance towards Kashgar. She has had the offer of that town, and though she is not likely to accept it, she has here the same purpose in view that we have. And the railway across to the Caucasus from Poti on the Black Sea to Baku on the Caspian, and another from the Caspian to Khiva, will not alone introduce Russian military forces and Russian merchandize up the Oxus valley, but this will also afford a channel for European trade in general. Who will say that Russia and England will never be conterminous? that they will never have relations in common in Central Asia? that a mutual understanding will not be necessary? that we shall have no need of a Central Asian policy? There are wisdom and tact in fostering a good feeling at present between the two Governments; and it is very proper to discountenance at present every exhibition of jealousy or of any feeling that may only precipitate a mutual defiance without serving any good purpose, but the time must come when we must put aside mere sentiment and make a compact to regard each other's interest.

"There were great sagacity, experience, and forethought displayed by the originator of the idea of constituting a neutralized zone between us and the Russians in Central Asia. The idea was exceedingly good and it is the only means, if the idea could be carried out, by which collision between us could be guarded against. But I very much fear that is impracticable for several reasons. Russia is not to be persuaded into giving a guarantee that she will go so far and no farther. Her Asiatic experience has taught her that she must be under no obligations to do this, or to abstain from that; that she must be entirely free to act as she chooses and as occasion may require. Supposing even that Russia having possession of the Oxus up to any given point, and supposing she agreed to confine herself within a frontier along that river and to respect the neutrality of the country beyond, will not both come in contact at either extremity of this so-called buffer? Shall either of us be violating the compact to respect the neutrality of this Asiatic Switzerland, if with or without provocation we find it necessary to prick at each other through the chinks in our respective armour, which will always be open in East in Chinese Turkistan or on the West in Persia? I presume it must be deemed utterly impossible to make this neutral zone rest so closely against buttresses in the East and West as to leave no possible crevice, and without precipitation of some matter. The object of all our endeavours, and of the endeavours of the Russians likewise, is to forestall each other in the markets of Central Asia—a commercial struggle which presages a political contest. It will, I presume, be allowed that there cannot be two influences in Central Asia without the one being impaired by the other. If, as it is asserted by the author of "the blue pamphlet" which bears the title of *The Central Asian question from an Indian standpoint*, the natives of India are addicted to drawing comparisons between the relative strength of different states, and estimate the one they consider to be strongest, it is the nature of all Central Asiatics to do the same. Consequently our own subjects and those of Russia will be in a constant state of mental agitation; their sense or security will be undermined, their respect (awe) for their masters will be diminished, and our respective situations will be rendered precarious by the mere fact of our juxta-position.

"In making advances towards our Empire, the Russian Government, will doubtless bear this in mind. We are first comers, and ours is an old established Empire in India. We cannot suffer the balance of our power to be shaken; if it is, we shall have to readjust it, and, as in all treatment of disease, we shall have not alone to allay the symptoms of the evil but to remove the cause. We are strong enough to bear with much, but our own interests and those of millions of our Indian subjects who place their confidence in us demand protection. Impossible as it is to suppose that an advancing power can be checked by similar considerations, yet in their own interest the Russians will probably bethink themselves of them, and to obviate a calamity which would be doubly deplorable in that barbarous region of the world, as a civilized and a civilizing nation they will, it is hoped, exercise a moderation and display a feeling akin to the sentiments expressed by our statesmen in the recent debate upon this question.

T. L."

THE FAMINE [illegible] WAR.

The following letter of Li[illegible] Colonel Keatinge, Governor General's Agent for [illegible] States of Rajpootana on the subject of distr[illegible]arwar, was placed at the disposal of the pre[illegible]:—

From Lieut. Colonel [illegible]'s [illegible]I. and, V.C., Gover[illegible]'s [illegible]tes of Rajpo[illegible]nt of Bombay, dated Aboo, 11th August 1869.

[illegible] the honour to acknowledge the receipt of [illegible]um from your office, No. 1818 of 31st July, subject of distress in Marwar.

[illegible]e is very great distress in Marwar. A large portion of the population emigrated and many thousands of them were supported in the poor houses in the Ajmere and Mhairwara districts and some at Neemuch and at Anadra under Mount Aboo.

Large bodies of emigrants returned to Marwar early in June hoping for rain, which did not fall until the last part of July. These are the people who have suffered most severely.

[illegible]ong is not president or secretary of any relief [illegible]ttee; any communications from him must be mere [illegible] letters, expressing his individual opinion.

Marwar being a native State, with a badly organized government, no machinery exists for a general distribution of charity by European agency, or through the durbar with any prospect of subscriptions being fairly disbursed; but at some one or two places European agency is available.

The Mahajun and Bunia community in Joudpoor, Palee, and several other large cities in Marwar, have behaved exceedingly well, distributing much charity through the local punches. I gather that the present movement has been originated by their brethren in Bombay. It is very much to be commended—but I do not [illegible] Government can beneficially interfere in it [illegible] be [illegible] for European subscribers to [illegible] part of the charity must be distributed only through [illegible]ency of the Mahajun [illegible].

The Marwar durbar has lately allotted one lakh of rupees only to be expended by the Department of Public Works on the [illegible] of communication in the country. To carry out its intentions an additional [illegible]tive circle has now been organized, and work is in progress in several places, this is, I consider, the best possible subscription the Marwar durbar could make. It has also subscribed to the surrounding poor states. Two-thirds of the land in Marwar is held by great nobles. As a rule they have looked after their poor cultivators fairly.

The loss of cattle in Marwar has been so great that it is estimated that one-half the usual area will not be sown this year. I anticipate that high prices and some distress must, under the most favourable circumstances to agriculture, continue for 18 months more.

I append copy of a note to-day received from Colonel Brooke, Political Agent in Marwar, and with reference to it, would suggest that the best course would be for the subscribers to intimate opposite their names whether they wished their subscriptions disposed of by European or native agency. The latter will, under the peculiar circumstances of the country, be best.

In conclusion I would mention that reports received from several quarters during the last three days, indicate that, contrary to our expectations, the distress is increasing most rapidly, and has, in many places, reached the point of actual starvation. Pricesare not falling. The Bombay subscriptions will therefore be well bestowed.

To obviate delay I will send a copy of this letter direct to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.—I have, &c.,

R. H. Keatinge,
Governor General's Agent.

Copy of a letter from Colonel Brooke, Political Agent Marwar, to Lieut.-Colonel Keatinge, Governor General's Agent, dated Aboo, 11th August 1869.

With reference to the letter from the Bombay Government, the Maharajah says that he will be happy to forward in any way the purposes of the fund raised in Bombay, or to carry out whatever we may propose regarding it; or to allow either you or I to adopt whatever measures we may deem advisable independently of himself. He could not receive himself anything from the fund for distribution as that would be derogatory to his position, but he approves of the movement of which he was already aware. He says the parties who have got up the subscriptions are well known highly respectable firms, and those to whom the subscriptions have been forwarded are also men of character and standing, who will distribute the proceeds of the charity in an honourable and efficient manner; and that the grain food given will be obtained by them at a much more favourable rate than if purchased by other agency; moreover, that they would be suspicious of the action of any one connected with the court, which would at once check subscriptions to the fund, which has already forwarded Rs. 10,000 to Palee, and Rs. 6,000 to Joudpoor. The agents for the fund at Joudpoor are Ahemchund and Balkishen Tapeera, both well-known and honourable men. At Palee and Joudpoor only cooked food is distributed, and no distinction is made regarding caste, &c., which is what came under my own notice. Perhaps it would be as well to let the Bombay Government and Chamber of Commerce know this that no check may be given to the subscriptions under the impressions that the funds will not be properly administered. I am satisfied that whatever is given will be distributed to those for whom it is intended, and will tend to lessen the frightful starvation and misery which exist in every direction. If funds could be sent to Sojut, Mairta, Ballotra, in addition to Joudpoor, Palee, and Erinpoora, it would be very desirable.

The Maharajah has consented to advance money for Erinpoora poor. He did not mention how much, but sanctioned at once Rs. 1,000 to be followed by other sums as required.

The Palee punch send the able-bodied to work on the roads. I will send in a day or two to Sojut to provide relief for the poor and infirm there.

From Lieut.-Colonel J. Black, Political Agent Mahee Kanta, to C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated Sadra, 4th August 1869.

Sir,—With reference to an extract from a note from Mr. James Taylor, Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, forwarded by the Under-Secretary with memo. No. 1820, dated 31st ultimo, for such remarks as I may think necessary, I have the honour to observe that I have no special information on the state of affairs in Marwar.

Soon after my return to Mahee Kanta in December last, as I found that the Chiefs had not remitted the transit duties on grain, I impressed upon all of them the necessity to do so, and after a short time, I reported to Government that they had done so; and that too at a time when the Mahee Kanta was generally suffering from the effects of the floods of 1868, whereby their crops and houses were destroyed, their cattle died, and they complained of their consequent inability to pay their tribute to His Highness the Gaekwar.

Some of the native States, such as His Highness the Gaekwar, as regards his Mahal of Kerdoloo and His Excellency the Dewan of Palunpoor, while they imported from other talookas, were said to have prohibited the exportation of grain from their talookas. Their example was followed by only one chief in the Mahee Kanta, viz., the late Sir Jowan Singhjee, Chief of Edur, and that was for but a short period.

In consequence of the scarcity of food in Marwar there was a very large quantity of grain exported from the Mahee Kanta, via Edur and Poosena, and the country was overrun with Marwaree cattle, the consequence of which was that prices of grain have been very high in the Mahee Kanta, and the cattle of the Mahee Kanta have in many places died for want of fodder.

I calculate that about 75 per cent. of the cattle that came into the Mahee Kanta from Marwar died.

I beg to add that in consequence of no rain having fallen in the Mahee Kanta until 20th July, or about 40 days after there is generally sufficient rain to make grass appear, the people, where even Marwarees did not graze their cattle, have lost many cattle from having no fodder to give them.—I have, &c.,

J. Black, Political Agent.
Mahee Kanta Agency, Sadra, 4th August 1869.

FORT POLICE COURT.—25TH AUGUST.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Assault on a Police Sepoy.—Jaffer Hoossein was brought up on remand charged with violently assaulting a police sepoy in the execution of his duty. There had been a disturbance in Bhendy Bazaar, and on the prosecutor interfering, the prisoner, who had been one of the ring-leaders, struck the sepoy and caused serious injuries. Prisoner was fined Rs. 100 with the alternative of imprisonment for three months.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Thefts.—Deen Mahomed Hossein was ordered to receive ten stripes for theft.—Jeeva Wajia was ordered to receive 15 stripes for theft of a gold watch.—Bhema Crustna was sent to prison for six weeks for theft of a pair of shoes.

A Remarkable Document.—A well-known resident of Newark (N.J.) is about issuing in tract form a most remarkable document. The idea is that a day shall be set apart by Christians of every denomination when prayer shall be offered that at a certain day and hour the Lord will set a sign in the heavens whereby infidels may know that the Bible is the Word of God. The tracts are to find their way all over the country, and will probably excite a considerable degree of public attention.—*New York Tribune*, July 9.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

The hearing of the first of the suits by the old Bank of Bombay against several of the other banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April 1866, when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund was proceeded with in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent on Tuesday—the claim being for Rs. 1,96,620 from the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. Pigot, Scoble, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General, and Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defence.

Mr. Premchund Roychund was cross-examined by the Advocate General and said that his liabilities to the Bank of Bombay (which were not entered in the rough memorandum given on the 27th) might have amounted to 23½ lakhs, and he had a further liability in the name of Khutao Khimjee. At that time Mr. Robertson was under considerable pecuniary obligations to his father, Roychund Deepchund. Witness told Mr. Robertson that he wanted 25 lakhs—that he must have that sum, and Mr. Robertson said he would speak to the directors. He was not surprised at the facility with which Mr Robertson met his application, because he was getting plenty of securities in land and jewels. Witness on being shown the rough memorandum in court said he thought the entry as due to the Royal Bank was "2" not "20."

The Advocate General—I observe in the exhibits of the Bank of Bombay Commission they have published it as "20."

Mr. Pigot—That is not a question.

The Advocate General—I am merely drawing his attention to it.

Mr. Pigot—And attempting to bring in the printer of the Bank of Bombay Commission's report.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Is there no representative of the Royal Bank, who can say whether the amount was two or twenty lakhs?

Mr. Pigot—My learned friend can call some one to show that if he doubts Mr. Premchund's statement.

Witness then further examined the memorandum and said it was in his own handwriting, and the mark about which the Advocate General was doubtful was made with a steel pen on the morning of the 27th April.

His Lordship—Have you ever been asked before to-day about that figure?—A. No.

His Lordship then remarked that as the witness said the entry was "2," there was no use for Mr. White going further. No doubt it looked like "20," but the document was a very irregular one.

Witness was then examined with regard to the credit of his sureties at the time of the loan.

Mr. Justice Westropp—If you had failed on April 27th, would they have failed with you at that time?—A. Candas would not fail if I had failed, but Cursondas would have gone down.

The Advocate General—Does that not also apply to the unhappy Candas? We have all heard him lamenting. You recollect the famous Telwady Oart case when he was lamenting in the witness-box his connection with these gigantic speculations in which at that time you were concerned. Would not your failure at that time have brought down Candas also?—A. If cotton had gone down he would have gone down too.

The Advocate General—But I mean you and he were in the same boat?—A. Yes, in the same boat. We had large transactions in cotton.

Mr. Justice Westropp—If you had failed in April 1866, do you say Candas would have failed?—A. Not unless cotton had gone down. If cotton had gone down, he would have gone down; if cotton had not fallen he would not have failed.

The Advocate General—You conducted his transactions very much?—A. Yes.

The Advocate General—Advised him altogether?—A. Yes.

Mr. Justice Westropp—You say Candas would not have been brought down by your fall in 1866, but that when cotton fell he would fall also, and cotton having fallen, he did fall?—A. Yes.

Sir Charles Sargent—Were they both in good credit then?—A. Yes.

On examination as to Candas's credit at the time of the renewal of the note, witness said—Candas had been unable to meet his engagements three or four days before the second note was signed. He had not called his creditors together, nor declared that he was insolvent, but I know, because he had told me so himself. I do not know on what date he failed.

The Advocate General—Did he close up his place of business?—A. No. It's not the custom to do so here.

The Advocate General—It's not the custom of the natives to shut up their places of business when they are unable to meet their engagements. You don't put on the shutters, close the shop, and put up a notice "Gone to Damaun" or anything of that kind? (A laugh.)

Mr. Justice Westropp—Before the second note had been signed, had Candas stated to any of his creditors, "I cannot pay you?"—A.—He had to my knowledge.

The Advocate General—And then he took the benefit of some Act—Act 25, or something of that sort?—A. He took Act 28.

The Advocate General—Oh, yes, Act 28; you recollect the number of it better than I do. (A laugh.)

Witness was next examined as to the value of the properties and his reasons for giving the valuation that he stated on the rough memorandum.

Mr. Justice Westropp remarked that if very great care were not taken of this memorandum of the properties it would vanish longere there could be a conclusion to the judicial proceedings.

The Advocate General—It is rather stout paper, my lord.

His Lordship—Yes; but it is very much rubbed, and I am afraid you will have to get secondary evidence with regard to it. (A laugh.)

Witness in cross-examination regarding the jewels deposed he had said to Mr. Robertson he would deposit jewels worth 15 or 20 lakhs, and he did actually deposit jewels worth 15 or 16 lakhs.

The Advocate General—Then was Mr. Robertson over-stepping your instructions when he put down 20 lakhs?—A. Well, I valued them at the time at 15 or 20 lakhs and the property at 20 or 15 lakhs.

Q. You observe the jewels are put down at 20 lakhs?—A. He put that down.

Q. And you saw it?—A. I see it just now. (Laughter.)

The Advocate General—Come, come, now; not "just now." You saw it after Mr. Robertson put it down at the meeting on the verandah?—A. I don't remember that at all.

Q. Do you remember making any objections to 20 lakhs being put down as the value of the jewels?—A. I also told Mr. Robertson I would give jewels 15 to 20 lakhs, and property 20 to 25 lakhs.

Q. Did he take the paper out of your hands or how, for this paper appears partly in his writing and partly in yours?—A. The first four items I wrote myself and then gave it to him and then he came back and said they wanted more property.

Sir Charles Sargent—He wrote the rest, did he, to your dictation?—A. Yes.

The Advocate General—Did he write both entries at the same time, or first one, and then come out again?—A. I don't know. I told Robertson about the Coorla property, and he wrote it down.

Q. Do you remember if he took the paper in again before the jewels were put down?—A. That I don't know.

Q. Did Mr. Robertson exceed your instructions?—A. That is his outlook. (Laughter).

The Advocate General—Never mind "his outlook;" do you remember if you saw this paper after he put down the value of the jewels?—A. Well, I don't remember.

Q. Can't you remember whether you saw it?—A. I remember now when I see it, but I don't remember if I saw it then.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Will you recollect whether anything like this occurred—You said "the jewels are worth about 15 or 20 lakhs" and Mr. Robertson said "well let's say 20?"—A. I don't know that at all, my lord.

The Advocate General—How do you account for the "20" getting on the paper at all instead of your more moderate reckoning? (No answer.)

Mr. Justice Westropp—How was it between you both that the "15" was got rid of—that when the thing came to be put in writing the "15" disappeared and the "20" remained?—(A.) I see that just now.

His Lordship—Yes, but not for the first time now. It does not come on you by surprise now?—(A.) This writing I see just now.

His Lordship—Yes, you see it just now; but did you not see it then?—(A.) I don't remember whether I saw this writing then or not.

The Advocate General—How do you account for this "20 lakhs" getting on this piece of paper?—(A.) It's Robertson's look-out.

His Lordship—But it wont do to say it's Robertson's look-out; you must let us know how the "20" came there when you said "15 or 20."

Witness—Well, I said 15 or 20 and he wrote himself.

His Lordship—He wrote "20" and you——

Witness—He wrote "20."

His Lordship—And you did not disturb it?

Witness—(Interrogatively) Did not *disturb* it?

His Lordship—Did not he say "say 20?"

Witness—No.

His Lordship—No?

Witness—I said "15 or 20."

In reply to His Lordship, the Advocate General here said the writing, after the entry "20," was all in Mr. Robertson's handwriting.

The Advocate General—Well, you say, Mr. Premchund, it was an unauthorized act for Mr. Robertson to put down 20 lakhs?—A. It was Robertson's look-out. (Laughter.)

The Advocate General—Now, come now; can't you get beyond the look-out?

This eliciting no reply,

Mr. Justice Westropp remarked—I think I will take down the question and answer Mr. White.

After the question and the reply, "It was Robertson's look-out," had been noted,

The Advocate General remarked—We can approach it in this way—Did you authorize him to put down "20"?—A. No, I said 15 or 20 lakhs.

Q. You say you did not authorize him to put down "20"?—A. No.

Q. Then do you consider it an unauthorized act?—A. He done it himself. I told him "15 or 20 lakhs," and if he put down 20 lakhs that's for himself. (Laughter.)

Q. And you left him to put down which he preferred?—A. Let him do what he likes.—I told him "15 or 20."

Q. Was Mr. Tracey present when Mr. Robertson was taking your instructions?—A. No. I don't think so, but I don't remember—I don't remember.

The Advocate General—Well, now in your examination-in-chief you stated the value of the jewels you proposed to deposit was 15 or 16 lakhs.

Witness—The jewels deposited in the Bank of Bombay were valued at 15 or 16 lakhs; and my bargain was to put in 15 or 20 lakhs of jewels.

Sir Charles Sargent—He means to say he did what he promised to do.

The Advocate General—You nobly fulfilled your promise?—A. I gave 15 or 16 lakhs.

Q. If you valued them yourself at that time at 15 or 16 lakhs, how was it you came to say you would deposit jewels worth 15 or 20 lakhs?—A. I said I had got about 15 or 20 lakhs of jewels.

Q. But you said you considered them worth 15 or 16 lakhs, and you put the full value on them?—A. I thought I had got jewels worth from 15 to 20 lakhs at that time, and property worth from 20 to 25 lakhs.

Q. Were you talking of jewels different from those you valued at 15 or 16 lakhs?—A. The same jewels; I had no others.

Cross-examination continued—I told Robertson at the same time that if they had any fear that any of the securities would not come up to the value I gave I would give a note with the three sureties. My father's name had never before been mentioned about a note. I don't recollect if I had any Back Bay shares unincumbered at that time; but I am positive nothing was said about Back Bay shares. If Robertson or Tracey made any statement in the meeting about Back Bay shares I did not authorize it at all. I knew nothing about it.

The cross-examination was not finished when the Court rose at 5 o'clock, and will be resumed this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLABA CAUSEWAY.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—My attention was drawn the other night to a number of native women loitering about the Colaba Causeway, and from their appearance I am of opinion they are women of loose character. What are the police about? Can they not do something towards clearing these wretches away from such a public place as the Colaba Causeway? The Causeway is the only place for the residents of Grant Buildings to take their evening walks upon, and it is hard for them to be kept away from it solely on account of these wretches being in the habit of promenading upon it.—Yours, &c.,

23rd August. C. H. B.

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—Having seen an article in your paper about the proposed railways in India being sanctioned, can you inform us whether it will in any way assist the many Europeans, railway men, who are now in Bombay and out of employment, or whether Government will engage men in England to come out specially for that work, as I am given to understand was the case at the close of the Abyssinian expedition, when so many men were returning from Annesley Bay only to find that they were no longer required on account of the new arrivals from England who had taken up all the work in the dockyard and railways. If you, Sir, will kindly put an article in your paper to this effect it may be the means of doing a great deal of good for the many who are in the Strangers' Home and elsewhere in the island of Bombay, who are destitute men of good character and abilities and used to the climate.—Yours, &c.,

A WORKING MAN.

[We fear there is considerable hardship in the case of these unemployed, workmen. It would be a benefit to the public as well as to the men themselves if Government officials should offer employment, when the opportunity occurs, to such of them as appear respectable and qualified. There is a disposition to overlook unemployed men dwelling in our very midst.]

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—Referring to the letter of Mr. Hawkins in your issue of to-day, permit me to state that many of the shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank would gladly avail themselves of Mr. Hawkins' advice to meet him and be put in the way of settling the claims against them for calls, rather than futilely contest their liability at law, were they sure that offers of compromise compatable with their means would be attended to or accepted.

The representative of the liquidators of that ill-fated concern must ere this have come to know that the majority of those holding shares in it are people of the poorest means and the humblest stations in life comprising not only poor old penniless women, but vendors of fruit and vegetables and domestic servants of all grades; and were the liquidators to insist on the exaction from such a herd of the full amount of calls, the probability would be that the liquidation would be saddled with a good deal of unnecessary expense in maintaining them in that place to which they will have in that event to be sent, the old County Jail, near Oomercary, or, as it is figuratively termed, the stone frigate.—Yours, &c.,

Colaba, 25th August. A SHAREHOLDER.

LITERARY CURIOSITIES,

FROM NATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

To the Editor of "Bombay Gazett."

Bombay, 25th/8/69.

Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you that please be kind enoughto to take this following notice in to your well known paper.

Dear Sir my religion is Hindoo, and they worships to the stones and falls God and therefore I am quiet unwilling to obey their religion. But I already resolved to obey Christian religion, and I found their religion best of all, I will be Christian on 1st of September and from that day I will be practice to go in the Church and will obey to our beloved God, Christ.

This notice I hope you will be kind enough to publish in your well known paper and I am very glad to read in your news paper of to-morrow.

I don't know very good English therefore I wrote very wrong letter, but I hope you will be kind enough to correct and will put in your well known paper.

Sir please excuse me for your trouble and I shall highly oblige for it.—Dear Sir I am your most obedient and faithful servent. . . . .

Bombay 25/8/69.

Postscript—I wish to know that what opinion has all of our friends and yourself. . . . .

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—As I intend to write an English essay on "A Treacherous Hypocrite" will you or any of your kind readers oblige me by stating which play in Shakspeare will best provide me with the character of an hypocrite, as I have not the good fortune to peruse the whole work of the Great Dramatist. I have read his most familiar plays that have been more than once acted on the Bombay stage. My present knowledge of his plays keeps me far off from knowing a *Hypocrite*. As for treachery *Iago* will do, but for hypocrisy I appeal to you and your gentle readers.

AN ENQUIRER.

Bombay, 24th August 1869.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—Through the medium of your wide spread journal I beg to inform particularly the students who have much to deal with their brains, and thereby the slightest over-work br

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The statement that Mr. William Swinhoe is no longer chairman or director of the Port Canning Company is correct. He did not, however, resign under pressure, but from a deep sense of

"Ingratitude, more strong than traitor's arms,"

from those whose benefactor he has been—men whose interest he has sedulously striven to promote—men whom he has laboured to serve—men whom he has not suffered to want, and foolishly enough lifted them from the mire. It is all a myth to suppose that Mr. William Swinhoe has gone to Bombay. The fact is he has gone to his grant in the Sunderbunds out of pure disgust for the company whose interest he has incessantly laboured to promote for the last four years—for nothing! Much is spoken about the committee sitting to investigate the company's affairs, but the truth must be told that they have never entered upon the duties Mutiah yet. The fact is, I have some disclosures to make which will tell against their own particular friends. My assurances, therefore, are not very palatable. I trust the committee are going to look at the company's affairs from other points of the compass than speculative: otherwise I should not have given my vote or countenance to its sitting at all. However, if the committee are what the shareholders expected them to be, they will see the necessity of a thorough investigation into the working and expenses of general works that have been executed at Canning Town, instead of allowing or commissioning any servant, or interested subordinate of the company, to report them. The committee should interrogate every officer of the company personally as to the works in course of construction at Canning Town, and should enquire into the gross expenditure; as also into useless works both at the rice mill and Ellenguage dock-yard. Nothing short of this mode of procedure will satisfy me. The warning, if not listened to, will have to be echoed at our next meeting—as I don't understand oncsided joint-stock jobbery concerns.

A great loss has fallen on the company through a want of cordial co-operation amongst the directors, and I can assure those shareholders who can trust to my judgment in such matters, after four years' service with the Port Canning Company (which I am about leaving) that the sooner the articles of association are altered, debarring a subordinate officer of the company from holding office as a director, the better for all concerned n its welfare.

I don't see, Mr. Editor, how *commerce* and not *we* can hold "sway over the destinies of Canning;" while one of the directors is a judge and with the present incumbents on the board, I only hope they may get three influential mercantile men of this city to sit with them. The fact is, long ere this comes off, we shall hear of the company having struck on the same shoal that the Assam Tea Company got wrecked upon. Let the shareholders be sure you keep a good look-out at the masthead, and have their lead going!—Yours, &c.,

D. BROWNE.

Canning Town, 18th August, 1869.

RUSSIFICATION.

THE policy of Russification pursued by the Government in the Baltic provinces of Russia has given rise to a German patriotic movement, said to be secretly supported by Prussia, which is regarded with no small alarm at St. Petersburg. Strict orders have been sent to the local authorities to put down at once all attempts at making a national demonstration, and to spread as rapidly and effectually as possible both the Russian language and religion among the protestant Germans who form the bulk of the population of the country. The measures adopted in consequence of these orders have made anything like free discussion in the press impossible, and the most eminent of the journalists have accordingly emigrated into Germany. One of these, Herr von Bock, is now publishing a paper called *Livländische Beiträge*, at Quedlinburg, in Hanover, in which he attacks with great vigour and ability the policy of the Russian Government in Livonia; and another, Herr Eckhardt, has established a similar publication at Leipsic. The latter has, it is said, been appointed by Count Bismarck consul to the North German Confederation at Lemberg, an appointment which has given great offence to the Russian Government. By way of retaliation for this, and other manifestations of sympathy with the German movement in the empire, a decree has been issued for the conversion of the German colleges in the manufacturing towns into Russian schools. The Germans are thus being placed on the same footing as the Poles. Simultaneously with the substitution of a Russian university for the Polish high school founded at Warsaw by the Marquis Wielpolski, the directors of the German colleges which were established some years ago in the kingdom of Poland, with funds subscribed by the German inhabitants, have been ordered by the Government to use the Russian language only in those establishments in future.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A VIOLENT SWEETHEART.

HENRY WILLIAM SOREN, 28 years of age, described as a packing-case maker, and residing in Grosvenor-street, Cambridge-heath-road, was charged before Mr. Newton at Worship-street on July 30 with having violently assaulted Mary Rounan, by striking her in the mouth.

The complainant, a servant living in St. John's-terrace, Commercial-road, deposed that the previous night about half-past eleven she was leaving a public-house kept by a friend when the prisoner met her outside. She walked away with him, and he began abusing her. She told him that she did not want his company, and then he raised his clenched hand and struck her in the mouth twice, breaking one of her teeth, and filling her mouth with blood. Police-constable Robson, 67 N. Reserve, coming up at the time, she gave the prisoner into custody.

In answer to the charge, prisoner said that the complainant had annoyed and laughed at him. He had been to her mother's house, and then to the public-house, where he saw her with her hair down her back, and some men playing with her. She had appointed to meet him that night, and did not do so.

Mr. Newton asked the complainant if she had been courted by the prisoner.

Prosecutrix—Yes, such courting as it was; but I don't want him.

Prisoner—I have courted her for nine months, sir.

Mr. Newton—Then more foolish you. If she laughs at you, she is not worth going after. However, that is not an excuse you for this assault.

Prisoner—But she aggravated me, sir.

Mr. Newton—I have no doubt of it. I should think she is a woman that would; but you should have gone away from her. You are fined 10s. for this assault; in default you will go to prison for seven days.

The money was paid.

THE LATEST VOTE OF THE COMMONS ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

LAST year the bill for the abolition of capital punishment was rejected by rather more than five to one; this year the majority against it was under three to one. We may therefore expect to find the division cited as proof of a movement of public opinion in the direction of Mr. Gilpin's view. We are not prepared to admit that such is the case. Mr. Gilpin believes that the legal execution of a murderer is in itself only another act of murder. In his eyes the taking of life in any way is wicked and unlawful. In order to reduce this view of the sacredness of life to its proper value we have only to observe what would follow if it were universally applied, and if mere animal existence on this earth were accepted as the great aim to which all duties and obligations should be sacrificed. As Mr. Mill said last year, it is a miserable effeminacy to be so much more shocked at the taking of a man's life than at depriving him of all that makes life desirable or valuable. On that point we believe public opinion to be on the whole perfectly sound; so sound that if death punishments were abolished people would simply take the law into their own hands, and satisfy their own sense of natural justice. It is difficult to express in strong enough language the amount of sheer irreligion and distrust of God which lies at the bottom of all the talk about sending a sinful fellow creature hurriedly before his Maker, the necessity of giving him a chance of repentance, and so on. If these things, so lightly, we hope thoughtlessly, spoken, mean anything, they mean that God is in some danger of being thus prejudiced against the man, and is not to be trusted to make allowance for the circumstances of his fate. But while few people are against death punishments for Mr. Gilpin's reasons, there is, we admit, a tendency to ask whether it would not be better to get rid of them altogether than to preserve the present capricious and unreasonable system on which they are inflicted, through the absurdity of the law and the weakness of the Home Office. The whole law of murder, and especially the mode of final appeal, requires revision, and we hope that next session Parliament may have some time to give to it.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of the Right Hon. Caroline Louisa, Viscountess Ranelagh, has just been proved, under a nominal sum.

The will of Sir William Bowles, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, was proved in London, on the 21st instant, and the personalty sworn under £40,000. The trustees and executors are his brother, General Sir George Bowles, K.C.B., Admiral Arthur Farquhar, and Thomas Fassett Kent, Esq. The will is dated June 8 last; and the gallant admiral, who entered the navy in 1796, died on the 2nd inst., at the advanced age of 89. Sir William married, in 1820, the Hon. Frances Temple, sister of the late Viscount Palmerston; her ladyship died in 1838. The testator has left to his executor, Mr. Kent, a legacy of £500; to the Adult Orphan Institution, £1,000; to his butler and housekeeper, each £100 a year; and to his coachman and footman, each £50 a year. He has directed that his estates should be sold, the freehold with the consent of his said brother, Sir George Bowles, and out of the income arising therefrom he leaves to his sister, Anne Fowler, £1,000 a year, and the remainder of the income to his said brother, Sir George; and should his said brother leave issue, then the principal to him and his heirs; but in default of issue, the principal, subject to the payment of annuities, is left amongst several of his (testator's) relatives and friends; and to those charitable institutions to which he had been a subscriber a legacy of £250 each. The testator has left to his said brother, General Bowles, his residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, and his plate, wine, furniture, and other effects absolutely.

The will of Lady Auchmuty, widow of the late General Sir Samuel Benjamin Auchmuty, G.C.B., was proved in the London court under £25,000 personalty in England. Her ladyship, whose maiden name was Buchanan, married, in 1817, Sir Samuel, who died April 30, 1868. Her ladyship made her will on June 12 following, and died at Pau, in the Pyrenees, Jan. 2 last, aged sixty-nine. She leaves the whole of her property, real and personal, to her niece and adopted child, Margaret Hatton, with a request that she takes the name of Isabella Auchmuty, to be added to her own. She has also appointed her sole executrix, to whom grant of probate was made on the 1st inst.—*Illustrated London News*.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

WE cut the following from a London contemporary:—Sir,—The Pacific Railroad being completed and the Suez Canal likely to be soon open for traffic, the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific by a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien is the next great work to be executed, and must now take its turn as a matter of course. It is time then, that the attention of capitalists and engineers should be directed to this project, and that a detailed survey should be made of the line for the future canal, which is only 39 English miles in length. This line has, at its Atlantic terminus, Caledonia Harbour and the Channel of Sassardi, and at its Pacific terminus, the Estuary of the Savana and Tuyra rivers, and the Gulf of San Miguel, all those harbours being perfectly secure, and admirably adapted for the entrances of a grand inter oceanic canal. The ground is of moderate elevation, and presents no difficulties which the ordinary resources of engineering science may not readily overcome. As one engineer with four assistants could complete the survey in a few months, it is to be hoped that immediate steps will be taken to commence this necessary work.—I am, &c.,

E. CULLEN, M. D.

Clontarf, Dublin, July 24.

STRIFE AND PEACE.

(*Spectator*, July 24.)

THE House of Lords is getting quite an adept in the sensation drama. On Tuesday night the curtain fell on a most stormy and exciting scene. It seemed to everybody that their Lordships were about to be logical, and act in real consistency with the strong language which they have been using for months past in relation to the disestablishment and Disendowment of the Irish Church. When the curtain fell, the attitudes of various noble Lords was in the highest degree dramatic. There, in the foreground, was the tall dark figure of the Marquis of Salisbury, shaking the finger of scorn in the most contemptuous fashion at the Prime Minister, attributing all the mischief to the perverse disposition of his one "arrogant will," and giving grating utterance as he did so, to the scoff, "In the labyrinth of that mind I am *lost*." In the background, on the same side, was the austerely rebuking figure of Earl Grey, stooping menacingly forward, and asserting with that characteristically earnest and tragical scowl of his at the Ministerial benches, that Her Majesty's Government were all acting a part; that their motive was a petty desire for a triumph over the House of Lords; that they were "comparatively indifferent as to the passing of the Bill, unless they can pass it in such a manner as to gain a triumph over this House, and subject it to humiliation and degradation in the eyes of the public." On the other side was the Duke of Argyll, proud, stern, defiant, with his back set, like James Fitz-James' against a rock, crying in effect, "Come one, come all! this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I!"—and there was Lord Hatherley weighing Lord Salisbury, with severe mien, in the scales of justice, and referring him to Shakespeare's scornful remedy for the cure, or rather for the suffocation, of a "gibing spirit." A little apart from the group,—something like where the exulting little boy stands throwing up his cap and occasionally standing on his head in delight during a London street row,—was the Earl of Winchilsea, screaming out that Mr. Gladstone was in effect the Jack Cade of the moment, "the master of the moment was not always a wise man,—Jack Cade, for example, was once master of the moment." And separate from all these, white with emotion and responsibility, was Lord Granville, suspending the séance, and announcing the awful necessity of "consulting his colleagues" before proceeding further with the Bill. So fell the curtain on Tuesday night, and awful was the hush with which the public waited for the issue during the intervening Wednesday; but Mr. Milbank in the Commons just suggested the air of melodrama hanging over the whole affair by asking the Speaker, amidst loud cheers from the Ministerial benches, whether, "in accordance with the practice of the House, any apology or redress can be demanded in this House from a Peer who in his place in the Upper House uses language insolent towards the Prime Minister as leader of a great party, and insulting to the dignity of the House of Commons." The mere suggestion that the Marquis of Salisbury might be summoned to the bar of the House to apologize for his sins, cheered though it was by the Liberal party, had clearly in it that flavour of exaggeration proper to melodrama.

And accordingly, when the curtain rose again on Thursday all was changed. In the interval it seems that the same thought had struck Lord Cairns which struck the young lady in the burlesque, "Let us swear eternal friendship!" The House of Lords was once more at peace with the country, in concord with the House of Commons, in amity with the Ministry, in love with itself. Lord Granville, beaming forth his usual placid radiance, explained that the Cabinet had not thought it right to take so formidable a step as dropping the Bill on a mere amendment in the preamble, and after intimating that he had come to some arrangement with the leader of the Opposition, he made a formal motion, and left Lord Cairns to explain. Then burst forth Lord Cairns in all the splendour of a conqueror who has achieved that greatest of conquests, the conquest over himself. He threw himself on the favour of the House for a somewhat irregular statement. He explained that he had concluded a sort of Villafranka convention with his noble friend on the morrow of the great Conservative victory of Tuesday night. He, like Napoleon, was scared at his own triumph. He, unlike Napoleon, was so scared at his own triumph that he was going to give up all he had gained rather than persist in claiming it. He bore high testimony to the conciliatory disposition of the Ministerial leader in that House. Lord Granville had consented to soften the fall of the Lords and their leader, by consenting to at least four minute alterations of absolutely no moment,—the drift of which he explained, and we will presently explain also. Thereupon arose a great voice of mutual congratulation and peaceful bleating of mutual applause. The Archbishop of Canterbury gave up the Ulster glebes, congratulated himself on having, on the whole, concluded a respectable bargain for the Church, and solemnly blessed the peace (invoking a deep curse on voluntaryism in a loud 'aside,' notwithstanding). Lord Carnarvon, who alone had gained something in the direction of the special amendment, blessed the peace and did not curse voluntaryism. The Marquis of Salisbury (who had got nothing) acquiesced somewhat ungraciously because he could not help himself. Lord Grey, relenting austerely, withdrew rather equivocally his imputations on the character of the Government, indicating, however, not obscurely, that Lord Granville's charity had covered a multitude of Mr. Gladstone's sins. Lord Russel gave an old man's whispered blessing to the arrangement, and no doubt intimated that Lord Somers, Mr. Fox, and others were looking on with benignant though invisible approbation. Viscount Halifax stretched out his hands over the Government and the Opposition alike. The Duke of Marlborough was deeply affected at the ability and generalship shown by Lord Cairns. Lord Malmesbury and Lord Harrowby and Lord Stanhope followed in the same idyllic strain. Lord Fingal and Lord Athlumney gave the pacific formal benediction in the name of Catholicism and of Ireland. Everybody came down with their little offering of admiration to the conciliatory spirit of Her Majesty's Government, and to the wise and prudent resolution of "the noble and learned lord." Lord Cairns himself rose again to bear witness to the self-sacrifice of the Irish Bishops. It appears that quite a long time ago,—before the second reading in the Lords, they had voluntarily expressed their willingness to sacrifice their political peerages, to jump into the chasm which was opening at their feet, if by doing so they could gain an additional penny for their Church. Unfortunately, the House of Lords had itself expressed so strong an opinion that the leap in question could not be voluntary,—must be involuntary—that they had not been able to make this act of self-devotion the subject of a transaction. Still, there to their credit was the unselfish disposition evinced before the temper of the Lords was known. In short, anything so soothing as the transformation from the austere wrath of Tuesday night, that stern delight of warriors in foemen worthy of their steel, to the genial joy and soft delights of the reconciliation of Thursday, when everybody fell metaphorically on everybody else's neck,—especially on "the noble Earl's who represents the Government in this House," and "the noble and learned lord who has shown such temper and skill in this negotiation,"—we do not remember in the whole course of our political experience. Probably in the whole range of the various kindly and amicable affections of the Anglo-Saxon race, —and what race has kindlier affections at bottom?—there is no soft place so soft as the delight in compromise for its own sake,—the idyllic and almost pastoral simplicity of the joy with which men chronicle the surrender of their own position, if they can only plead the excuse of a partial surrender of their opponents' position as their motive.

In this case it was partial. What the Ministry surrendered was a mere excuse to solve the consciences of the Opposition in giving up an untenable post. The curates' salaries are not to be deducted from the commutation for benefices, unless the curate's salary had been returned to the ecclesiastical tax for *two* years consecutively. The seven per cent. additional to be conceded when four-fifths of the clergy of any diocese consent to commute is to be given if only *three-fourths* so consent, and another five per cent., making twelve per cent. in all, is to be added. Again, a clergyman is to be allowed to commute as regards his glebe-income, even though he elects to except the life-tenancy of his glebe-house and garden from the commutation,—*i. e.*, he is to have the selfish motive against commutation a trifle diminished. As to the surplus clause, the declaration devoting the surplus to the relief of such "unavoidable calamities" as are not already relieved out of the poor-rates is to stand, but the special appropriations to *particular* institutions under this head are to be voted by Parliament in future years,—a dangerous arrangement, which opens the prospect of many a disgraceful Parliamentary scramble, but not one materially different from that last agreed to by the Commons which placed these appropriations under Orders in Council, which, however, could not take effect till they had been for some six weeks before Parliament, and not objected to by Parliament. The surplus clause is still very unsatisfactory, but it does not appear that any appreciable concession has been made on it since the Bill left the Commons.

The net result of the peace appears, then, to be this,—that the Ministry have abated their price by an infinitesimal sum to make a loophole for the dignity of the Lords, and the Lords have accepted the loophole with enthusiasm, and crept through it with unaffected joy. Well, that is a profoundly English end to a menacing situation. The English people thoroughly enjoy an all but catastrophe which fails of being a catastrophe because principle breaks down under the strain, and that is what they extol as statesmanship. We have no objection at all, so long as the principle which breaks down at the last moment is not *our* principle but the principle of the enemy,—and that is the case in this instance. It will in any case be an immense relief to the country to have got this big question settled after some fashion at least, and virtually settled in a single session.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY FROM H.M.S. OCTAVIA.

AT the Portsmouth Borough Police-court, on July 27 William Flowers and Robert Hawkins, watermen, were brought up before the magistrates, after two remands, charged with having attempted to carry away an iron safe from the paymaster's cabin of the above ship, containing £4,700. The prisoners were defended by Mr. T. Cousins, of Portsea, who attempted to set up a want of identification of the prisoners with the crime; but eventually they were committed to take their trial at the next quarter sessions for the offence.

AN INGENIOUS RASCAL.

IF Mr. Joseph Beham, now undergoing ten weeks' imprisonment because he was unable to pay a fine imposed upon him at the Worship-street Police-court, is acquainted with our English dramatists, he may console himself for his durance vile by the reflection addressed to Sempronius: "'Tis not in mortals to command success." For if any man ever deserved success, it was this unfortunate victim of a venial error. A grand conception marred is—so philosophers teach us—one of the saddest spectacles that can distress humanity; and the object of our compassionate respect is the author of a scheme so simple, and yet so ingenious, that it merited a better fate. Inspired, doubtless, by the perusal of the police reports—possibly by a habit, voluntary or otherwise, of frequenting the police courts—Mr. Beham had discovered a safe, certain, and rapid method of earning his daily or nightly bread. When Columbus had once shown how to make an egg stand upon its end, the silliest courtier in the palace could perform the trick; and it is therefore no disparagement to our Joseph's infallible receipt for securing a livelihood, to say that it is capable of being adopted by any number of imitators. At the present moment there is a financial crisis—through events to which we need not more particularly allude—among the lower branches of the betting ring-fraternity. It will, therefore, be a satisfaction to "welshers" out of work to know, that, by adopting the Behamian system—subject to certain slight modifications, which we shall presently explain—they may go in for a real moral certainty. A loud voice, a bullying manner, and an absence of inconvenient scruples, are all the stock-in-trade required for the pursuit of the new profession. To illustrate the *modus operandi*, we have only to narrate the story of our hero's adventures—pointing out, at the same time, the trivial departures from sound principles which, though almost inseparable from a first attempt, led, in the present instance, to a disastrous result. About one o'clock on a recent morning, Mr. Beham took up his position in a suburban thoroughfare. There he waited until he saw a woman, of respectable appearance, walking quietly home. Forthwith he abruptly addressed to her the inquiry what she was doing there at that hour of the night, informed her he was a policeman with a warrant for her apprehension, and at once dragged her off into a side street. So far, so good. Had he but been content with catching one fish at a time, he would doubtless have frightened the woman into giving up all she had about her, and might then have let her go, penitent and penniless. Unfortunately, seeing another woman come up, and wishing to kill two birds with one stone, he proceeded to take the new-comer also into custody. In order to keep up the character that he had assumed, he used unnecessary violence, cuffed and hustled the women brutually, and so made them scream out. Through an unlucky accident a constable came up; and as Beham did not happen to be in "the force," he was carried off to the station, and duly given into custody. —*Daily Telegraph*.

THE COTTON DEARTH.

(*Shipping Gazette*.)

AS a matter of fact, it has long been notorious that a serious proportion of the cotton-spinning power of the country has been lying idle since the American civil war, and it has become a question of grave importance to discover how this great waste of capital and plant can be remedied, or to what extent they can be adapted to other industries. The causes of the non-prosperous condition of Lancashire are not so generally understood out of the "cotton world" as they should be, and the bearings of the question are somewhat intricate. The first and greatest difficulty which spinners have to contend with is the fact that the Trade is over-supplied with capital—in fact, that the capital invested in plant and material is capable of producing enormous quantities of goods greatly in excess of the demands of consumers at present prices. This difficulty will not be easily got rid of, and its magnitude can hardly be over-estimated. To give full employment to the spindles now in existence, we should require an average weekly delivery of 65,000 bales of the present import (averaging, say 350lbs. each), whereas the weekly consumption of the present time is under 50,000 bales, or about three-fourths of the requisite quantity. To put the matter in other words, out of the 32,000,000 of spindles in existence at the present time, no less than 8,000,000 are lying idle; or, again, the mills, on the average, are working only four and a-half days in the week. Even the large crop secured in 1860 did not tax the powers of the Lancashire districts to any great extent, but it is well known that goods were then being produced at a much greater rate than they were being consumed, and it was only the fact of the supplies being cut off by the outbreak of the war in the United States that prevented a general collapse in the Trade. Evidently this must have been the case, and it is equally evident that, if we are again to utilise the whole spinning power of the country, the range of the quotations for the raw material must be altogether remodelled, as being too high to allow of the requisite expansion in demand. This, however, is pre-supposing that we shall again have as large a supply of cotton at our command as we had in 1861, which appears to us a very remote contingency. Mr. Elijah Helm recently read, before the Manchester Statistical Society, a carefully prepared article, which placed the present condition and prospects of the Trade before his hearers in a very intelligent way. To this article we are indebted for the following table, which shows the order in which the chief contributories of cotton stood in the seven years of plenty from 1855 to 1861, as compared with the famine period 1862 to 1868. Although the blockade of the Southern Ports took place in July, 1861, the crop had already been shipped, and that year has accordingly been placed in the 'former period':—

	1855-61.	1862-68.
United States contributed	75·5 per cent.	28·19 per cent.
East Indies	13·92	49·38
Egypt	3·21	10·79
Brazil	1·95	5·38
Mediterranean countries	·02	1·53
China and Japan	·01	2·29
Other countries	·81	2·79
	100·00	100·00

The average imports were:—

Cwts	9,940,000	8,970,000

The average exports of manufacturers were:—

Cotton ..... yards	2,311,234,538	2,219,011,153
Linen ..... "	131,238,594	210,304,491
Woollen ..... "	168,747,893	245,091,834

The history of the Cotton Trade during the past fourteen years is here given in the most complete and concise form attainable. The most salient points are the large falling off in the receipts of cotton, notwithstanding the requirements of an ever extending consumption, and the great difference in the relative positions of the United States and India in the market. Naturally, the decrease in the import of the raw material has been accompanied by a falling off in the exports of manufactured goods; but we find, on comparing the two periods, that this does not exceed 3·9 per cent.

A point, however, to which we particularly desire to draw attention, is the very rapid increase in the consumption of linen and woollen manufactures. In the case of the former, it is no less than 60·2 per cent., while the latter description of goods shows an increase of 45·2 per cent. Is there, then, any reason to believe that some of the cotton-mills have been converted into woollen and other manufactories? We think there is great room for this belief, and the above figures of themselves would, to our minds, be sufficient evidence of the fact. The excellent return moved for in the House of Commons by Mr. Baines proves beyond a doubt that such is the case. The number of cotton looms in the United Kingdom was—

In 1861	399,992
In 1868	379,329
Showing a decrease of ...	20,663

The greater part of this decrease occurred in Lancashire, namely, 13,443 looms; and it is noticeable that in Cheshire and Derbyshire the decline in cotton-spinning has concurred with an increase in the number of woollen and worsted spindles employed. Below we give a statement of the number of woollen and flax looms in existence in the United Kingdom at the periods under review:—

	Woollen Factories.		Flax Factories	
In	Spindles.	Looms.	Spindles.	Looms.
1808	6,465,879	118,885	1,679,357	35,047
1861 ,, ...	5,471,781	64,818	1,252,235	15,347
Increase ...	2,981,098	54,067	427,121	19,700
Increase per cent ...	86	83·3	34·1	128·3

The conversion, therefore, of mills originally designed for the cotton-spinning Trade, into factories for other textile manufactures has been going on to an extent that was, perhaps, little anticipated; and, to judge from the present unfavourable position of the trade, and the still more unfavourable look-out, it is probable that this movement will not stop here. But in this we see very little to regret. The cotton spinning trade has long been in a very unhealthy condition, and any movement of the kind will tend to remedy the existing state of things. On the other hand, we must be careful not to reduce other industries to the same level of misfortune as that experienced in the Lancashire market. We believe, however, that, so far as the Woollen Trade is concerned, there is a great future in store for it. Wool is an article that can be produced with little trouble and at little cost, and, on account of the large natural increase in the quantity grown, it has a natural tendency downwards in value. This does not prove, however, that squatters and others interested in the value of wool are losers by the continuous decline; on the contrary, the decrease in prices is not likely to be proportionate to the increase in the quantity available for consumption. If proper attention be given to the subject, there is reason to believe that wool will enter into more formidable competition with cotton than it has hitherto done. And as the cultivation of flax is far from being carried on to its legitimate extent, these two industries alone present very great opportunities for enterprise. Certainly, for a dethroned monarch, "King Cotton" exercises a very formidable sway, and no doubt every effort will be made to keep up its position as one of the first necessaries of life. We doubt much if the South is yet sufficiently recuperated to grow so large a crop of cotton as was raised in 1860, though we are fully aware of the wonderful recovery which has taken place. We think that the planters there must wait for a more favourable condition of the labour market before they can hope to pick four millions of bales. In the meantime, India should make strenuous efforts to maintain her newly-acquired position, and woollen and linen manufacturers should seize this favourable opening for extending the consumption of their goods.

FLUNKEYISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—I trust that in justice to our countrywomen you will admit these few lines, in mitigation of a statement in the *News of the Week* of your last issue concerning the disgusting flunkeyism they show towards Royalty. I happened to be in the Botanical Gardens the day the Princess Mary was there, and met her twice in the course of the afternoon; neither time was she either followed or crowded upon, or, as far as I could see, specially noticed, beyond people looking round when first told who she was. She was preceded by one of the officials of the Garden, who begged people to make way for her at the flower-stands, which they did immediately. Not a policeman was visible, and certainly none was required to preserve the Princess from molestation. Let us hope that the disgusting story about the Prince of Wales's cherry-stones may be as mythical as the cordon of policemen and the ladies rushing after Princess Mary in mobs, and making little clutches at her dress, in the Botanical Gardens. We are vulgar enough, but there is a lower deep, which, I trust, we have not yet reached, except in your informant's imagination.—I am, Sir, &c.,

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

[The story about the cherry-stones was related at length in a regular report of the ceremony at Watford; and for the other incident, we had the testimony of three witnesses. We are glad to believe they exaggerated, but similar incidents are reported every day.—ED. *Spectator*.]

"THE FLIRTING LOBBY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—Permit me to offer you my sincere thanks for daring to hint that the "grate" question is, after all, nothing more than a flirting question. Now, flirting is all very well in its proper place, notwithstanding the vulgarity of the word and thing, for no man of any real refinement or distinction ever *flirts*, however openly and sincerely he may show by his respect, attention, and conversation the pleasure and delight he feels in the society of the women in whose society he may happen to be.

But, conceding the privilege of vulgarity to "flirt," I venture with all respect to submit that the Lobby of the House of Commons is not the place for its display, —Mr. Layard and the "puppies" of the House of Commons notwithstanding.

Allow me to cite a case in point. Two or three weeks ago, after waiting I may say months, I at last succeeded in getting my wife's name down for the honour of sitting behind the notorious grate. It was the first time she had ever attended a debate in the House of Commons. The night was a good one. The subject interested her deeply. Most of the leading members spoke. She knew them nearly all by sight. She understood everything that was going on (so far as she was permitted to hear it), and her enjoyment would have been perfect but for one circumstance. The lobby had in fact, in your own words, been converted into a "flirting lobby." One of the—I am happy to say—not very numerous puppies of the House of Commons had introduced two empty-headed and noisy girls into the lobby, for the purpose of flirting with them, and there he sat, with brief intervals, literally the whole night of the debate. Two other girls were walking up and down at the back of the lobby, talking aloud with perfect unconcern, and a group of four persons also talking at the top of their voices in a further corner. If my wife leant back in her chair, the loud and empty twaddle of this empty and vulgar party prevented her from hearing a single word of the debate. In order to hear at all, she was compelled to sit forward, with her face in the grating, to her great discomfort and fatigue. What would otherwise have been a delightful evening, long to be remembered, was turned into a prolonged drudgery. I assure you, Sir, there is not one word of exaggeration in what I say; and if I appear to you to be writing with some warmth, I am at no pains to conceal my utter contempt and indignation at the way in which this question is treated. There are hundreds, I may say, within the mark, thousands, of women in London who, without being in any sense political bluestockings or possessed with any rights-of-woman crotchets, are nevertheless sufficiently *civilized* to take a real and sincere interest in great national questions. Can anything be more respectable, can anything be more laudable, amiable and welcome, than that such persons should be enabled to attend the debates of the House of Commons, with some moderate degree of facility, dignity, and comfort, and under circumstances which would protect them from the impertinent vulgarity of those who move heaven and earth to be taken to the lobby of the House of Commons by a Member of Parliament, yet when there, who have neither the decency nor the wit to be silent?

The truth is, and it is nothing wonderful, that those who really would appreciate a debate in the House of Commons are elbowed out of the way by the froth of the London matrimonial market, mothers and girls without education, without knowledge, without ideas, without principles, except of the most copy-book description, whose life is spent in riding up and down Rotten Row during the day, and crowding reeking routs during the night, and the men who abet them are those who virtually seem to think that little nearer woman's wits are kept at harem-point, the nearer society is likely to run at epicurian-level. To my mind there is something revolting in the fact that out of all the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of 658 Members of the House of Commons, barely a couple of dozen can attend at a time, penned behind a grate like Turkish women, practically to hear nothing, while in the House of Lords probably two-thirds of all the peeresses, if not all, could and can attend any debate in perfect comfort and publicity.—I am, Sir, &c.,

"1869."

AN EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

SIDE by side with all that is most moving in the records of those "who loved not wisely, but too well"—with the woes of Heloise and Abelard, with the poison cup of Sophonisba and the dagger of Dido—must henceforward be ranked the fate of John Stebaleski, late of Pesth. It has been held, we are perfectly aware, that romance and corpulence of person cannot well co-exist; and the world has always laughed unkindly at the figure cut by the great Gibbon, who was so stout that when he went down upon his knees in proposing to a lady he could not get up again without her help. Poets and novelists have never ventured to connect obesity and adoration; according to them, all lovers must be lean, and all their mistresses slender and graceful; for the rule has been very strict indeed that in this regard "more than a little is by much too much." From Sappho downward, men and women have perished of love by all sorts of deaths, and from all kinds of reasons; but, until John Stebaleski, no one ever died, we believe, of love and corpulence combined. This unfortunate and despairing person, whose untimely end is so strangely unparalleled, was not personally fat. It was the fatness of his wife which overcame him; the exuberance of her matronly form weighed his spirit down; and he may be said to have departed this life in melancholy disproof of the proverb which declares that "too much of a good thing" is impossible. He was a shopkeeper of the Hungarian capital, in good circumstances, with an affectionate and sensitive disposition; and some years ago, it appears, he took to wife a young lady of his acquaintance, who was, as brides should be, of genteel and even elegant proportions. He wooed, he wedded, and he devotedly loved with conjugal fidelity and pride, the woman of his choice; but in process of time a distressing change blighted his happiness. It was not one of the ordinary miseries of married life; the wife of John Stebaleski did not "nag," or scold, or "curtain-lecture" her spouse; on the contrary, she was all that is most affectionate, worthy, and true; while "time had not thinned her flowing hair," nor had her virgin charms evanished. In point of fact, the reverse of this was the fatal difficulty; her charms developed in the most unreasonable, amazing, and uncontrollable way, so that, from a mild sylph-like damsel, the good creature grew to wholly opposite proportions. Nature had been due to the placid temper of the excellent woman, or to the Pesth pork pies, or to the Buda beer; but, whatsoever the cause, certain it is that the waist which John's arm had once so easily encircled, became of a circumference greater than the devoted husband could have clasped even with both arms. It was no reasonable embonpoint, no merely comfortable or matronly addition of substance, but "too, too solid flesh," which, far from melting, showed daily signs of perpetual accumulation. John Stebaleski watched the progress of this distressing transfiguration with a mental struggle in which memory strove with duty. Had she but "faded away," as the poet Moore sings, he could "have truly loved on to the close;" for it is one thing to have the outlines of a beloved form grow finer and finer, and altogether another thing to behold them obliterated by adipose tissue. Nay, indeed—let us do him justice!—he did "love on to the close," for he supported this slow but sure augmentation of his consort's form to a point where it really became something like bigamy to be her husband. Everybody must draw the line somewhere: John Stebaleski drew it at a diameter only too indulgent—a perimeter enormous, exorbitant, tolerable only through his tender recollection of what that waist had once been; and then, when the hapless lady went on "visibly swelling" far beyond this limit, he could endure no more. He wrote a letter of explanation addressed, with high delicacy, not to his wife, but to a friend—and he loaded a pistol. The letter ran as follows: "My dear friend—I have decided to kill myself to-morrow. Life is insupportable. I adore my wife, but she has grown so stout—she that was of so ravishing a figure when I married her. Adieu, my friend; tell my wife that I prefer to die rather than be unfaithful to her, or to separate myself from her by means of the law. Farewell, and pity me." This epistle written and posted, the overwhelmed man discharged the pistol into his heart.

Unhappy Stebaleski! there wants but this irony of Fate to make thy sad story complete! It may well turn out that the profound melancholy engendered in the soul of her whom thou didst adore, by the circumstances of thy decease, will restore that waist again, and bring back the lost proportions of youthful sprightliness. Other husbands would have tried, perhaps, the influence of unkindness, of violent exercise, of vinegar and chalk; but thy sensitive and tender spirit recoiled from all but gentle methods of diminution, and even in the last moments of life respected the fatal massiveness of that form which had outgrown the tribute, but not the sentiment, of thine adoration! He entrusts to a friend, it will be observed, the delicate task of communicating to that excellent woman the motive of his abrupt decease. What could he say, indeed, to the unfortunate cause of so guilty a deperation? The nature that had declined the assistance of the law, and shuddered at the wicked thought of conjugal infidelity, could not possibly bear to explain directly "the weight that crushed his heart." Too sensitive Stebaleski! Had he but heard of Mr. Banting, all might have been well. He would have forbidden sugar in his wife's cup of tea, and potatoes to her dinner; and then, with a daily trot up and down the Gottergasse, the grace of the days that were gone might have—partially at least—returned. Once again he might have been able to clasp the beloved form; but he did not know the resources of science, and she never dreamed that he would take her figure so much to heart. He is the first and only man who has died of that which Mr. Mantalini called a "dem'd outline." We hope he will be the last; and that the earth, by way of posthumous compensation, will lie lightly upon him. —*Daily Telegraph*.

MR. TUPPER AND Mr. SWINBURNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Whilst I by no means deprecate any remarks you have been pleased to make upon myself, you must allow me to comment upon a phrase which I am reported as having used respecting Mr. Swinburne. Called upon, without the least notice, to answer to the toast of "The poets of England," I thought it well to dismiss myself with a joke, and to give some well intended praise to a few great names of my poetical contemporaries. Mr. Swinburne (for whose genius I have a true admiration, especially in respect of "Atalanta") necessarily came to my tongue with Tennyson and Browning; and in an off-hand, good-humoured way I dropped a word which, as printed, seems only too infelicitous, but, as uttered, was certainly not felt to be so by those who heard me. I did not, however, say "the clever, but not moral," but "the melodious we can hardly add altogether moral." Like yourself, and the great majority of critical writers, I regret such things that Mr. Swinburne has published, but it was truly far from my intention to offend, where, in fact, the staple of my little speech was complim